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# NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT AMENDMENTS

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## HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 14896**

TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1906 (80 STAT. 915)  
ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF  
ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE  
NATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HEARING HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.O., JANUARY 29, 1970

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Note: The chairman, Hon. Wayne N. Aspinall, and the ranking minority member, Hon. John P. Saylor, are ex officio members of each subcommittee.

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**AMENDING THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1966 (80 STAT. 915), ESTABLISHING A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1970**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D.C.**

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:55 a.m., in room 1324, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Roy A. Taylor, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation will come to order.

The committee this morning is holding a hearing on H.R. 14896—a bill introduced by the chairman of the full committee, Mr. Aspinall. This measure brings together in one bill the essence of the recommendations of two separate executive communications involving historic preservation.

In the absence of objection, a copy of the bill H.R. 14896 will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The bill follows:)

[H.R. 14896, 91st Cong., first sess.]

A BILL To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915; 16 U.S.C. 470) is amended as follows:*

(a) Section 108 is amended by deleting the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$1,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Title for fiscal year 1971, and not more than \$2,000,000 annually for each of the five succeeding fiscal years."

(b) Section 201(a) is amended by—

(1) striking out "seventeen" and inserting "twenty";

(2) inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) The Secretary of Agriculture

"(8) The Secretary of Transportation

"(9) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and"

(3) redesignating paragraphs "(7)" and "(8)" as "(10)" and "(11)", respectively.

(c) Section 201(b) is amended by striking out "(6)" and inserting "(10)".

(d) Section 201(c) is amended by striking out "(8)" and inserting "(11)".

(e) Section 201(f) is amended by striking out "Eight" and inserting "Eleven".

(f) Section 204 is amended by striking out "(7)" in the first sentence and inserting "(10)", and by striking out "(8)" in the second sentence and inserting "(11)".

(g) Section 205(d) is amended by striking out "(6)" in the first sentence and inserting "(9)".

SEC. 2. The following new section is added to the Act of October 15, 1966, supra:

"Sec. 206. (a) The participation of the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is hereby authorized.

"(b) The Council shall recommend to the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Smithsonian Institution and other public and private organizations concerned with the technical problems of preservation, the members of the official delegation which will participate in the activities of the Centre on behalf of the United States.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$100,000 annually for fiscal year 1971 and for each of the five succeeding fiscal years."

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, a copy of the departmental report signed by Acting Secretary Train dated January 28, 1970, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The report follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., January 28, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This response to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 14896, a bill "to amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes."

On October 6, 1969, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation submitted draft legislation to the Congress which would amend title II of the Act of October 15, 1966, to add three members to the Council and to authorize United States participation in the Rome Centre.

On October 10, 1969, the Department submitted draft legislation to the Congress which would amend title I of the 1966 Act to authorize additional appropriations for matching grants to States and the National Trust for historic preservation purposes.

H.R. 14896 combines the provisions of the draft bills submitted by the Council and the Department. The letters of transmittal, in which we concur, set forth the need for the legislation, and, accordingly, we recommend the enactment of H.R. 14896 with amendments.

The bill differs from the draft legislation transmitted by the Department on October 10, in that, instead of authorizing appropriations for purposes of the Act without limitation, it authorizes \$1 million for fiscal year 1971, and \$2 million for each of the 5 succeeding years to carry out the purposes of title I of the 1966 Act.

As indicated in the Department's letter of October 10, the States' capacity to match Federal funds is expanding. We have requested information from the States as to their projected 5-year program for meeting their historic preservation needs. We believe that the \$2 million annual authorization is totally inadequate, and therefore, recommend the following amendment:

1. Revise line 7 on page 1 through line 2 on page 2 to read as follows:

"authorized to be appropriated not more than \$7,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Title for fiscal year 1971, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the five succeeding fiscal years."

The expenses of the Advisory Council, established in title II of the 1966 Act, are derived from appropriations authorized "to carry out the provisions of this Act" in section 108 of title I. These expenses have been approximately \$75,100

per year. Under H.R. 14896, however, the appropriation authorization would be limited, not to provisions of the Act, but only "to carry out the provisions of this Title." Accordingly, under H.R. 14896 the expenses of the Council presently funded under the section 108 authorization, could not be appropriated under the new authorization because the Council is established in title II of the Act. To assure the continuation of present funding procedures under the new authorization, we recommend the following technical amendment:

2. On page 2, after line 21, insert the following new subsection (g) and redesignate subsection (g) as (h) on line 22:

(g) Section 205(a) is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end thereof:

"Funds appropriated pursuant to section 108 of title I of this Act shall be available for the administrative expenses of the Council."

The bill differs, also, from the draft legislation submitted on October 6, by the Council in that, instead of authorizing appropriations without limitation for payment of United States contributions to the Rome Centre and for other necessary sums, the bill authorizes the appropriation of not more than \$100,000 for fiscal year 1971 and a like amount for each of the five succeeding fiscal years.

The Rome Centre is an international body established by UNESCO in 1958. It is a continuing, intergovernmental organization of professional conservators. Participation by the United States, as authorized in H.R. 14896, will be an international expression of this Nation's interest in worldwide historic preservation. We believe that the limitation of annual appropriations to 5 years indicates less than a full endorsement of this Nation's participation in worldwide preservation. We have no objection to the ceiling on annual appropriations for purposes of the Centre, but we believe a time limitation on funding would be inappropriate in these circumstances. We therefore recommend the following amendment:

3. On page 3, line 12, insert a period and quotation marks after the word "annually" and delete the remainder of the sentence.

Section 206(b) provides for recommendations by the Council to the Secretary of State of members to the United States delegation to the Rome Centre. The section fails to authorize any official to make appointments to the United States' delegation. We recommend the following amendment:

4. On line 10, page 3, add a new sentence to read as follows:

"The Secretary of State shall appoint the members of the official delegation from the persons recommended to him by the Council."

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,  
*Acting Secretary of the Interior.*

MR. TAYLOR. Without objection, the executive communication, dated October 10, 1969, and the communication from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, dated October 6, 1969, will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letters follow:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., October 10, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed herewith is a draft of a bill "To amend Title I of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915)."

We recommend that the bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915, 16 U.S.C. 470), broadened the scope of the national historic preservation policy enunciated in the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*), as amended. Among the principal features of the newer law are (1) Grants to the States for three purposes: (a) statewide surveys contributing to the expansion of the National Register, (b) statewide preservation plans, and (c) individual preservation projects; and

(2) Grants to the National Trust, which bring together 827 public and private preservation groups throughout the Nation, for acquisition and development of Trust-owned properties and expansion of Trust educational and technical assistance programs. One major purpose of the Act—substantive Federal aid in the preservation of individual historic properties—cannot proceed until the surveys are well underway and preservation plans completed.

The Act of October 15, 1966, *supra*, authorized a total of \$32 million to be appropriated over a 4-year period which terminates in 1970. No appropriations were made in the 1967 fiscal year. In the 1968 fiscal year, \$447,000 was appropriated for the new programs authorized by the 1966 Act, of which \$147,000 was for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and administrative overhead; and \$300,000 for grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Appropriations for the 1969 fiscal year remained at the same level for all items except grants-in-aid, for which \$100,000 was provided.

Legislative and professional activity stimulated by the Act have raised the level of State appropriations for preservation. Thus, in 1967, approximately \$300,000 in new nonfederal funds was made available in seven States in support of accelerated historic site surveys and related planning activity. The level rose at an accelerated rate in 1968, with 38 States seeking or receiving appropriated funds to the total of \$1.5 million. Total figures for 1969 are not yet available but promise to continue upward based on expectation of Federal support. Similarly, National Park Service activity has increased substantially to meet actual and anticipated demands.

Within the next 12 months, we expect that 25 States will nominate up to 200 historic sites and buildings each while another 20 anticipate nominations to the National Register in larger numbers to a total of 16,000 properties during the 1-year period.

In sum, a mechanism has been put in motion by the National Historic Preservation Act to which the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have responded with increasing interest and activity. Continuing Federal support becomes necessary as the effort matures from an initial survey activity to the financially more demanding project phases.

State capacity to match Federal funds may be expected to expand as the initial, less costly survey and planning phases give way to individual preservation projects. We have requested information from the States as to their projected 5-year program for meeting their historic preservation needs. Their responses demonstrate an ambitious interest in pursuing the preservation of what are often the too fragile physical indicia of the heritage.

On the basis of information supplied by the States, we anticipate a National Register exceeding 100,000 properties representing the substance of the Nation's heritage of historic sites and buildings.

The Department of the Interior would expect to present, in the budget request and appropriations hearings, firm data gathered from the States and the National Trust in justification of the funding level needed for the coming fiscal year together with evidence of accomplishments yielded by the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year.

The proposed legislation thus provides the necessary flexibility to anticipate the pattern of growth in State participation in historic preservation.

We believe that this method represents a logical way to insure the culmination of national aspirations regarding historic preservation.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this legislation from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

RUSSELL E. TRAIN,  
*Acting Secretary of the Interior.*

A BILL To amend title I of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 108 of title I of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 108. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.



ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,  
Washington, D.C., October 8, 1969.

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed is a draft of a proposed bill "To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the draft bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation was established in accordance with title II of the Act of October 15, 1966. Section 202(b) requires that the Council submit annual reports to the President and the Congress and that it shall from time to time submit such additional and special reports as it deems advisable. Each report shall propose such legislative enactments and other actions as, in the judgment of the Council, are necessary and appropriate to carry out its recommendations.

At its meeting in Washington on July 20-21, 1967, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation adopted resolutions favoring an expansion of its membership and participation by the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre). The Council reaffirmed its recommendation in favor of this proposal at its meeting in Washington on February 5-6, 1969.

EXPANDED MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL

The Council recommends that the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution be afforded membership on the Council. It also recommends that the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, like other statutorily designated members, be afforded the privilege of designating an alternate. Section 1 of the enclosed draft of bill offers the amendments necessary to accomplish these recommendations.

The Secretary of Agriculture's responsibility in historic preservation stems from his administration of tremendous acreages of Federal land which may contain historic or prehistoric ruins, or objects of antiquity. The Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 931), transferred to the Secretary of Transportation duties and responsibilities respecting the highway and road building program of the Federal Government. Subsection 2(b)(2) of the Act declares it to be the national policy, in carrying out the provisions of the Act, to make a special effort to preserve historic sites. Section 15(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 766) declares a similar policy. By virtue of the National Museum Act of 1966, approved October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 953), the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution was responsible for a program of national and international research, training, and publication to assist the museum profession in preserving the cultural heritage of the Nation. In addition, the Smithsonian is the custodian of national collections in historic, art, and science.

Inclusion of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Transportation, and the Smithsonian Institution, in the membership of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will thus strengthen the Council and facilitate its coordination responsibility by providing membership to a broader spectrum of the Nation's involvement in historic preservation.

PARTICIPATION IN THE ROME CENTRE

The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre) was established by UNESCO, in 1958, as an independent intergovernmental organization of professional conservators, to:

"(a) collect, study and circulate documentation concerned with the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

"(b) coordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain, by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications and exchanges of specialists;

"(c) give advice and recommendations on general or specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

"(d) assist in training research workers and technicians and raising the standard of restoration work." (Article 1, Statutes of the Rome Centre)

Clearly, the Rome Centre is engaged in a program which, if the opportunity were available, would enhance the national policy of preserving this country's historical and cultural foundations. Beginning with the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225), the Congress expressed its concern for the preservation of historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic preservation situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States and provided for the protection of these properties.

The Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), declared a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States. Moreover, important implementing authority was provided in that Act, including among others, the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of properties possessing exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

In 1966, the Congress took cognizance of the ever-increasing threats to the preservation of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. The Historic Preservation Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), broadened the national policy to encourage preservation by private individuals. It strengthened and expanded the work then being done under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 by providing a grant program and encouraging the broadest participation at local, regional, state, and national levels, including the participation of the private sector. In establishing the Council, the Act of 1966 charged it with the duty of advising the President and the Congress on matters relating to preservation of such properties, recommending measures to coordinate public and private preservation efforts, and reviewing plans for Federal undertakings and the undertakings of others involving Federal assistance.

In view of the very clear national policy of historic preservation and the advisory and coordinating responsibilities now assigned to it, the Council, at its meeting of July 21, 1967, and on February 5-6, 1969, adopted resolutions recommending legislation which would authorize United States participation in the Rome Centre and which would recognize the advisory and coordinating functions of the Council with respect to such participation.

It is in these circumstances that the Council transmits, as section 2 of the enclosed draft of bill, language amending the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 so as to authorize United States participation in the Rome Centre.

Pursuant to section 2 of the proposed bill, the Council will make recommendations to the Department of State as to the individuals who will be designated as the official delegates and alternates to take part in the activities of the Rome Centre on behalf of the United States. According to the statutes of the Rome Centre, these individuals "should be chosen from amongst the best qualified technical experts of specialized institutions concerned with the preservation and restoration of cultural property."

In order to provide for the participation of the many public and private organizations concerned with the technical problems of preservation, the Smithsonian at the request of the Council will hold periodic meetings of qualified experts from such organizations to consider their professional problems and needs and to submit proposals to the Council and a list of specialists who might appropriately be designated as delegates or alternates to the Centre. The Council, pursuant to its existing authority, will make such recommendations as to delegates, policies, coordination, and other matters pertaining to the Rome Centre, as may be appropriate.

Through enactment of the enclosed draft of bill, the advisory and coordinating responsibilities of the Council will be utilized so as to obtain from United States participation in the Rome Centre the greatest possible benefit to the historic preservation programs of all agencies, public and private.

It is estimated that the United States contribution, for its first year of membership in the Rome Centre, will be approximately \$62,000, and might increase during the next several years to approximately \$80,000. Other expenses incident to United States participation in the activities and functions of the Centre are estimated at \$7,500 in the years in which the Centre holds its biennial

General Assembly, and at \$3,500 in other years. On the basis of these estimates, enactment of this legislation would result in appropriation increases as follows: first year following enactment, \$89,500; second year, \$75,500; third year \$89,500; fourth year \$93,500; and fifth year \$97,500.

A statement containing additional details about the Rome Centre, its organization, programs and activities, and the estimated cost of the United States membership is enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this draft bill from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

S. K. STEVENS, *Chairman.*

A BILL To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), is amended as follows:

(a) Amend section 201(a) by—

(1) striking out "seventeen" and substituting "twenty";

(2) inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

(7) The Secretary of Agriculture

(8) The Secretary of Transportation

(9) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; and

(3) redesignating paragraphs "(7)" and "(8)" as "(10)" and "(11)", respectively.

(b) Amend section 201(b) by striking out "(6)" and substituting "(10)".

(c) Amend section 201(c) by striking out "(8)" and substituting "(11)".

(d) Amend section 201(f) by striking out "Eight" and substituting "Nine".

(e) Amend section 204 by striking out "(7)" in the first sentence and substituting "(10)", and by striking out "(8)" in the second sentence and substituting "(11)".

(f) Amend section 205(d) by striking out "(6)" in the first sentence and substituting "(9)".

SEC. 2. The following new section is added:

"Sec. 206. (a) There is hereby authorized the participation of the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

(b) The Council shall recommend to the Secretary of State, on the advice of the Smithsonian Institution and other public and private organizations concerned with the technical problems of preservation, the members of the official delegation which will participate in the activities of the Centre on behalf of the United States.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for payment by the United States of its assessed contributions to the Centre and such other sums as may be necessary for participation by the United States in the activities of the Centre.

STATEMENT ON AMENDMENT TO THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1966 (80 STAT. 915)—  
THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY—THE ROME CENTRE

#### I. THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The material evidence of our culture and history includes a wealth of historic buildings, monuments, museum objects, books, and archives, in the United States and abroad, which are rapidly deteriorating and which are irreplaceable. For both public and private custodians of cultural property there is an increasing need for new and improved techniques and a critical shortage of trained experts in conservation and restoration. Although the United States has highly qualified experts in the conservation of paintings, our competence in many other fields such as the preservation of metals, wood, or stone, particularly in outdoor environments, is quite limited; and in all areas the number of trained personnel is inadequate to prevent the destruction of a substantial portion of our cultural inventory. Centers for research and training in these specialized fields have been established in other countries, notably in Europe.

## II. COOPERATION WITH CONSERVATORS OF OTHER NATIONS

There is widespread agreement that an essential step in the timely solution of this problem is to join with conservators of other nations in cooperative programs of training and research and, by coordination of separate efforts and exchange of information in the numerous areas of conservation, to make the most effective use of the special talents available in each nation. The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre) was established to provide for such cooperation on a world-wide inter-governmental basis. In response to communications from a great many public and private organizations concerned with conservation, the Department of State in October 1966 announced its support of United States membership in the Rome Centre.

## III. SUPPORT FOR COOPERATION THROUGH THE ROME CENTRE

The proposed United States membership in the Rome Centre has the support of virtually every public and private organization concerned with conservation. Many of these organizations were represented at a meeting, held at the Smithsonian in January 1967, which reaffirmed and approved the proposal for Rome Centre membership.

In June 1967 the United States National Commission for UNESCO passed, unanimously, a resolution giving "its full support to United States membership in the Rome Centre, at the earliest possible date, as being consistent with and in furtherance of the interests of the United States in the preservation of cultural property both in this nation and abroad."

In addition, United States membership in the Rome Centre was a first priority recommendation of the Cultural and Intellectual Exchange Committee of the White House Conference of the International Cooperation Year, as stated in the ICY Report issued by the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, June 13, 1966.

On July 21, 1967, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation adopted a resolution authorizing the Council's Chairman to sponsor legislation to effect United States membership in the Rome Centre. The proposed legislation was introduced in the Senate, but action on it was deferred during the 90th Congress.

## IV. STUDY OF THE ROME CENTRE AND RECENT ACTIVITIES

In view of this widespread interest in action to secure for the United States the benefits of membership in the Rome Centre, the Smithsonian in April 1967 sent the Director of the National Museum and the Smithsonian General Counsel as United States observers to the fourth biennial session of the Centre's General Assembly. This provided additional useful knowledge, at first hand, of the procedures of the Assembly and the Council, the professional concerns of the individual delegates, the organization of the Centre's staff, its achievements, and its programs. In reviewing programs and activities, it was learned that although the United States is not yet a member of the Centre, its Director, Dr. Harold Plenderleith, spent several weeks in May 1967 in Honolulu assisting the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, the Honolulu Academy of Arts, and the East West Center at the University of Hawaii, in establishing a museum training program for museum directors from the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

Following the 1967 meetings of the General Counsel of the Rome Centre, a trip to flood-ravaged Florence, which so many Americans have given their time and money to save, gave evidence of the important role of the Centre during the rescue operations and its activities as the official coordinator of technical assistance, for UNESCO and the Italian government, in the restoration program estimated to take from five to twenty years to complete.

## V. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ROME CENTRE

The Rome Centre was established by UNESCO, in 1958, as an independent intergovernmental organization of professional conservators, to:

"(a) collect, study and circulate documentation concerned with the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

"(b) co-ordinate, stimulate or institute research in this domain, by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications and exchanges of specialists;

"(c) give advice and recommendations on general or specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

"(d) assist in training research workers and technicians and raising the standard of restoration work." (Article 1, Statutes of the Rome Centre)

Membership in the Centre is open to any member state of UNESCO. The annual contribution of each member is an amount equal to one percent of its contribution to UNESCO.

The governing body of the Centre, its General Assembly, in which each member state has one vote, meets in Rome every two years to decide on the policies, activities, and budget of the Centre and to elect the members of the Council. The delegates to each General Assembly "should be chosen from amongst the best qualified technical experts of specialized institutions concerned with the preservation and restoration of cultural property." (Article 5, Statutes)

The Council has five statutory members and eight members elected by the General Assembly. The statutory members are:

- A representative of the Director-General of UNESCO;
- A representative of the Italian Government;
- The Director of the Institut Royal du Patrimoine Artistique, Brussels;
- The Director of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, Rome;
- A representative of the Conseil International des Musees (ICOM)."

Every two years the General Assembly elects the eight other members of the Council. Although no two elected members may be of the same nationality, they are chosen on the basis of their individual professional qualifications. (Article 7e, Statutes). The United States delegate would be eligible for election to the Council at the first General Assembly after the United States joins the Centre. The Council meets as often as necessary during its two-year term to carry out the decisions and directives of the General Assembly and to review the budget and plan of work for the next period, as submitted by the Director.

The Director and the permanent professional staff are the Secretariat of the Centre. The Director is appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Council, and the professional staff is appointed by the Council on the proposal of the Director. The Director and his assistants must be specialists in different branches of study and may not be of the same nationality.

The headquarters of the Secretariat, its offices, library, lecture room, and laboratory, are located in Rome near the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, with which it collaborates in teaching and research projects. Under a continuing agreement, the Italian government, in addition to contributing as a member of the Centre, provides the Centre's premises, equipment, and utilities, the salaries of the Centre's administrative staff, and a number of scholarships for the training programs of the Centre.

## VI. PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE ROME CENTRE

Although the Centre's staff and budget are still quite small relative to the demand for research, training, and advice, in all types of conservation, the effectiveness of the Centre as a planning and coordinating organization is evidenced by its continuing growth from an original membership of five to the present fifty member states. As a result of this increasing support during its first ten years, the Centre has made substantial progress in each of its five areas of activity: publication, documentation, research, training, and missions.

Of particular interest to the United States were the Council meetings held in New York in September 1965, the consultative missions of the Director to Boston and Williamsburg in September-October 1965, the meetings organized in Rome in November 1965 for the United States Special Committee on Historic Preservation, the conference in Brussels in February 1966 on the Conservation of Stone in which an American expert participated, the rescue work in Florence, the technical meetings organized (with ICOM) in Washington and New York, and the Director's mission to Honolulu. On the other hand, it should be noted that since the United States is not yet a member of the Centre, American applicants for the Centre's courses on the conservation and restoration of historic monuments could not be accepted.

Although all of the Centre's activities are interrelated, the highest priority in the Centre's future growth will be given to expanding its courses for training specialists in conservation. To make the most effective use of available resources, this will be done, not by major additions to the permanent staff in Rome, but by organizing additional courses in collaboration with existing institutions and inviting foreign specialists to participate for limited periods as needed. It is contemplated that the Centre will concentrate on advanced training to produce individuals qualified to teach others their own specialty.

In general, the basic training prerequisite to these advanced courses will have to be provided on a national or regional basis. For this reason, the Director has devoted a number of missions to assisting in the establishment of regional museum training centers. With support from UNESCO, regional centers have been established in India and Nigeria, and are being developed in Mexico and Hawaii, while several others are in the planning stage.

#### VII. ESTIMATED COSTS OF UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE ROME CENTRE

Under the established formula the maximum annual contribution of the United States to the Rome Centre during 1969 and 1970 would be 1 percent of its UNESCO contribution (\$10,635,907) or \$106,359. In April 1967, the General Assembly of the Rome Centre unanimously adopted a resolution limiting the contribution of any member state to 30 percent of the total. Based on annual contributions of present members in the amount of \$144,820, during 1969 and 1970, the annual contribution of the United States would be \$62,066 during this period.

In addition to the 50-member States now participating, it is known that a number of countries are actively considering membership in the Rome Centre, and it is believed that several others might join following United States adherence. Additional support for the Centre will gradually bring the United States annual contribution nearer the \$106,359 limit under the one percent formula. An informed estimate would place the actual figure between \$65,000 and \$90,000 during the next several years. Other expenses incident to United States participation in the activities and functions of the Centre are estimated at \$7,500 in the years in which the General Assembly meets and at \$3,500 in other years.

Mr. TAYLOR. We also have a letter from the Library of Congress dated December 3, 1969, which will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,  
Washington, D.C., December 3, 1969.

Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: At the time of the enactment of Public Law 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), which established a Program for the Preservation of Additional Historic Properties Throughout the Nation, and for Other Purposes, the Library of Congress was not directly involved, inasmuch as the act related primarily to the protection, restoration, and reconstruction of buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history.

The present bill H.R. 14896, to amend Public Law 89-665, broadens and extends the original act and authorizes the participation of the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. Participation in the activities of the "Rome Centre," as it is usually designated in conservation circles, is of special interest to the Library of Congress because we have responsibility for the restoration and preservation for future generations of the vast collections of books, manuscripts, documents, prints, maps, films, and other cultural materials over which we have custody.

Within the past few years, the Library has made significant progress in expanding its preservation program. Our preservation shops are the finest on this country. In this effort to preserve those elements of our cultural heritage for which we are the custodians, the director of our preservation program is in regular contact with conservation experts throughout the world, including those in other Government agencies and in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. We are, therefore, much

interested in the expansion of preservation activities which will occur by reason of U.S. participation in the activities of the Rome Centre.

With these thoughts in mind, I should like to request that H.R. 14896 be further amended as follows:

(a) Amend section 201 (a) by—

- (1) striking out "seventeen" and substituting "twenty-one";
- (2) inserting after paragraph (6) the following:
  - "(7)" The Secretary of Agriculture;
  - "(8)" The Secretary of Transportation;
  - "(9)" The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution;
  - "(10)" The Librarian of Congress; and"

If section 201 is amended as requested, then those paragraphs following item 10 also require change, but these are details rather than substantive matters.

I shall be most appreciative if you will give consideration to this request. If I can answer any questions about this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

(S) L. Quincy Mumford  
L. QUINCY MUMFORD,  
*Librarian of Congress.*

Mr. TAYLOR. I am sure that the members of the subcommittee will recall that we considered the original national historic preservation legislation during the 89th Congress. At that time, we recommended a program which we anticipated would stimulate a significant historic preservation effort on the part of the State and local governments and which would broaden the program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

To help accomplish these objectives, that act authorized appropriations totaling \$2 million in fiscal year 1967 and \$10 million annually in the next 3 fiscal years. This funding authority was specific and expired when not appropriated. Action is now necessary to continue the program if it is deemed to be desirable and H.R. 14896 will extend its life if enacted.

The bill authorizes a 6-year program with the amount authorized to be appropriated limited in annual installments. It also expands the membership of the advisory council and authorizes the United States to participate in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property—the so-called Rome Centre.

Without going into too much detail, I want to yield to our chairman, the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, as you have noted, the bill presently before the subcommittee is the product of two separate recommendations submitted to the Congress from the executive branch. It differs in several respects from those proposals, but the objectives are the same.

In other words, the chairman of the full committee took it upon himself to rewrite the legislation rather than introduce the two bills that were sent up.

Those who have had an opportunity to review the executive communications have noted, I am sure, that both of them recommend an open-ended authorization. H.R. 14896 is specific with respect to the amounts of money authorized to be appropriated. While it is probably inappropriate for us to be wedded to any particular dollar amount contained in the bill, I do feel that the burden is squarely on the proponents of the legislation to justify any increases.

I should point out that since we authorized the original program in 1966, it has never been fully funded. In fact, even though the act authorized the appropriation of \$32 million over a 4-year period, actual expenditures have not exceeded \$1,500,000. This is another situation where the Bureau of the Budget is willing for the Congress to authorize a program, but is unwilling to recommend the money to make it effective.

It certainly shows the varied operations of the executive department as they actually take place as compared to what they suggest in the beginning.

Now, one other point that should be mentioned about the bill before the subcommittee is that it calls for appropriations on an annual basis. Although it does not require an annual authorization, the language of the bill is such that if the funds are not appropriated, then the authorization lapses. I think that this is an important feature of this measure for two reasons:

1. It will prevent a buildup of a backlog of authorizations for appropriations which may never be requested, and

2. It will help us to maintain better surveillance over the entire program in that we will be reviewing the program periodically.

While I introduced the measure, I am not particularly wedded to any of its features; however, I did feel that the subcommittee should have the entire matter before it for discussion.

I have received a telegram this morning which is indicative of the way that State authorities look upon any legislation that we pass, especially where we have large amounts of money involved, and we have Federal-State participation. The telegram reads:

Have just learned of H.R. 14896 and renewal of authorization of Historic Preservation Act at \$1 million for fiscal '71 and \$2 million for 5 succeeding years. With state expenditures on preservation nearing \$20 million, I would submit that the Federal Government "can do better" than \$1 to \$2 million. Sincerely hope the levels are raised substantially. Louis Leonard Tucker, State Historian of New York, Chairman of Committee on Federal History Programs of American Association for State and Local History.

I think this highlights what happens when we have programs which State agencies can delve into.

These are "free" moneys for State operations and they will take all they can get. I do not take any exception to this. But it does highlight the incentive factor created by matching money. We authorized \$32 million, and the executive department said they wanted it, but then when it came to funding the program, it only authorized one and a half million dollars. Apparently, they had no program for the Appropriations Committee to work on that could justify an appropriation in excess of this one and a half million dollars. I think we have to keep that in mind.

I asked the Department in a letter dated January 13, 1970, to send us up some information, Mr. Chairman, as to the amounts requested by the National Park Service since the inception of the program; amounts cleared by the Department; amounts requested in the President's budget; amounts appropriated by the Congress; and amounts actually expended by the Department.

I would ask unanimous consent that the letter in full, together with



the information which is attached in accordance with my request, be made a part of the record at this point.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.  
(The letter follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to reply further to your inquiry of December 10 concerning the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The following are answers to the questions you asked in that letter:

As you note, the State of Colorado did not receive any funds for historic preservation in the current fiscal year. The reason for this is that Colorado did not apply for funds.

In regard to your request for information in connection with the legislation extending authorization of the historic preservation program, the accompanying chart is constructed to answer the five questions you asked concerning the funding of the program since its inception:

- (1) Amounts approved and requested by the National Park Service since inception of program.
- (2) Amounts cleared by the Department.
- (3) Amounts requested in the President's Budget.
- (4) Amounts appropriated by the Congress.
- (5) Amounts actually expended by the Department.

Your interest in the Historic Preservation Program is very much appreciated.  
Sincerely yours,

C. P. MONTGOMERY, Assistant Director.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—GRANTS-IN-AID FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, APPROPRIATIONS HISTORY

	Fiscal years				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Amounts requested by NPS..... <sup>1</sup>	\$1,750,000	\$9,450,000	\$9,450,000	\$9,450,000	Under consideration; to be released after transmittal of the President's budget to the Congress.
Amounts cleared by the Department of Interior.	<sup>1</sup> 1,750,000	1,853,000	<sup>1</sup> 1,150,000	1,569,000	
Amounts in President's budget...	0	1,853,000	680,000	969,000	
Amounts appropriated.....	0	300,000	100,000	969,000	
Amounts expended.....	0	<sup>2</sup> 300,000	<sup>3</sup> 100,000	<sup>4</sup> 969,000	

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental request.

<sup>2</sup> \$300,000 national trust.

<sup>3</sup> \$82,500 States, \$17,500 national trust.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated; \$669,000 States, \$300,000 national trust.

Mr. ASPINALL. That is all, Mr. Chairman. I hope we can go ahead and pass this bill out as soon as possible, after the committee has worked its will, and be on our way to some other matter.

Mr. TAYLOR. One first witness is Mr. George B. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, Department of Interior.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to appear before you and the members of this subcommittee in support of H.R. 14896.

Mr. ASPINALL. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of those of us who were privileged to do so last night, we are very glad to have you appear before us this morning after such a lovely evening last night.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much. I am delighted to have you so happy.

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to appear in support of H.R. 14896.

Mr. Chairman, I note that you have a long list of distinguished witnesses to testify on this legislation, some of whom have made a special trip from out of town to Washington today for this purpose. In the interest of conserving your time, I have a prepared statement which with your permission I would appreciate having inserted in full in the record and then I would like to highlight it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The statement will be placed in the record at this point.

Mr. HARTZOG. Thank you very much.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF GEORGE B. HARTZOG, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Chairman, the deterioration of environment through pollution, despoliation, poor planning, and unwise use of land is a condition with which all of us are familiar. The imperative of our time is to avoid irreversible damage to our environment, to understand the long-range consequences of decisions that are daily made in the process of our physical development, to consider the value of our environmental resources *before* the damage is done, and to plan so that uses of our environment are compatible rather than destructive.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides effective means for that kind of planning regarding the cultural elements of our environment. It provides for the systematic identification of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture. It requires that their value, which is characteristically irreplaceable, be considered in the earliest planning stages of any federally supported undertaking. And finally, it provides for their retention and use "as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people."

An eminent scholar has said, "The past is not the property of historians, it is a public possession. It sustains the whole society, which always needs the identity that only the past can give." Living at a moment when the dimensions of time and space have lost their former restrictions, when our capacity to alter our environment is at a peak, we need equal dedication to improving the quality of life, to keeping our bearings and our humane values.

President Nixon has asked, "Can we have the highest standard of living in the world and still have a land worth living in?" Mr. Chairman, I am deeply committed to the proposition that we can. The National Park Service is equally committed to the National Historic Preservation Program with its responsibility to ourselves, to the coming generation, and to the hundred million children yet to be born in this century, to know and to feel what this Nation has been and what it can be.

We have high hopes, Mr. Chairman, but we are still faced with the threat of gaps in our collective memory. As the Rains Committee stated in *With Heritage So Rich*, in 1966, "Connections between successive generations of Americans—concretely linking their ways of life—are broken by demolition. Sources of memory cease to exist." Handsome structures adding historic richness and variety to our environment, and visible continuity from the past to the future, still succumb to the bulldozer and the wrecking-ball. If nothing more is done, further blank spaces will be created and our sense of direction distorted. Failures now are opportunities lost forever.

All of us take pride and spiritual nourishment from the national purposes expressed in the Declaration of Independence. In six years' time we shall be celebrating its two-hundredth anniversary. That same six-year period corresponds to the extension of authority provided in this bill. Therefore, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there is no more appropriate time than the coming six years to give effect to the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Moreover, I suggest there is no more meaningful way than to provide an authorization ceiling adequate for the important task before us. We have the opportunity to mark 200 years of national development all across the land by moving on to the ultimate aim of the Act of 1966: the actual restoration and rehabilitation of our historic resources, which can contribute so meaningfully to our environment and our lives.

As you know, the Act of 1966 pledges the Federal Government to a more active role in historic preservation through financial assistance to the States and to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Both the States and the National Trust have demonstrated their faith in this pledge and their commitment to this important work by moving ahead despite limited Federal assistance. We are now at the critical point where a convincing Federal commitment is required to match the legitimate needs and expectations of the States and the National Trust. Accordingly, it is the recommendation of the Department of the Interior that the authorization be raised to \$7 million for the first year and such sums as may be necessary for the five succeeding fiscal years.

Further, Mr. Chairman, the Department of the Interior supports the proposal to enlarge the ex-officio membership of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Inclusion of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Transportation, and the Smithsonian Institution, in the membership of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will thus strengthen the Council and facilitate its coordination responsibility by providing membership to a broader spectrum of the Nation's involvement in historic preservation and the quality of the environment.

The Department of the Interior also supports the proposal to provide United States membership in the Rome Centre. The Rome Centre is an international body established by UNESCO in 1958. It is a continuing, intergovernmental organization of professional conservators. Participation by the United States, as authorized in H.R. 14896, will be an international expression of this Nation's interest in worldwide historic preservation. And benefits will flow back to this country in the form of improved technical competence.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like now to call your attention to four amendments which we recommend to the bill:

1. Our first amendment would increase the amount authorized for matching grants in the bill to \$7 million in the first year and such sums as may be necessary for the next five years instead of \$1 million in the first year and \$2 million for the next five years, as provided in the bill.

2. Our second amendment is technical in nature. Since submitting the report we have determined that our proposed amendment is in error and does not, in fact, represent the budgetary and appropriation practice. It is, therefore, unnecessary and we withdraw it.

3. The third amendment would remove the time limit of five years for appropriations necessary for the United States participation in the Rome Centre. This organization is a continuing, international body and we believe our support should not carry a five-year time limitation.

4. Our fourth amendment is clarifying in nature. It makes clear that the United States delegation to the Rome Centre will be appointed by the Secretary of State. The bill as written provides for recommendations to be submitted to the Secretary of State, but does not clearly authorize him to make the appointments from such recommendations. Thank you very much.

Mr. HARTZOG. As I pointed out when this legislation was initially considered and enacted by the Congress, the people of the United States have acted once in each generation to express their concern with the preservation of our cultural heritage. First in 1906 with the Antiquities Act, again in 1935 with the Historic Sites Act, and again in 1966 in which the Congress broadened the national policy of its concern with respect to historic preservation and provided in a creative and constructive way for the joining of hands of government

at all levels with private citizens and organizations throughout this Nation for the preservation of those landmarks of our history and those great moments in the lives of our Nation that are so important in maintaining and expressing the continuity of the generations among men.

This legislation before you today would increase the authorization of this program and continue it for an additional 6 years. The departmental report endorses four amendments which with your permission I would like to discuss very briefly.

The first amendment would increase the amount authorized for matching grants in the bill to \$7 million in the first year and such sums as may be necessary for the next 5 years, instead of 1 million in the first year and 2 million for the next 5 years as provided in the bill.

Our second amendment is technical in nature. Since submitting the report we have determined that our proposed amendment is, in fact, in error, and does not represent the budgetary and appropriation process and practice. It is, therefore, unnecessary, and we withdraw it.

The third amendment would remove the time limit of 5 years for appropriations necessary for U.S. participation in the Rome Centre. This organization is a continuing international body and we believe our support should not carry a 5-year time limitation.

Our fourth amendment is clarifying in nature. It makes clear that the U.S. delegation to the Rome Centre will be appointed by the Secretary of State. The bill as written provides for recommendations to be submitted to the Secretary of State, but does not clearly authorize him to make appointments for such recommendations.

Mr. Chairman, we are heartily in favor of the U.S. participation in the Rome Centre. We believe that this is a logical extension of the vital and valid concern of the people of the United States in the preservation of a world culture. Certainly the community of men does not stop at any national boundary, and the Rome Centre is the international body through which we can work with our partners in other nations around the world in expressing and doing something about our logical concern for historic preservation everywhere.

The distinguished general counsel of the Smithsonian Institution is here this morning to testify in support of this legislation, and he is thoroughly prepared to answer any and all questions you might have about the Rome Centre. I am generally familiar with it, but the actual support for the technical background on the Rome Centre, with your permission, we would hope could be handled by Mr. Powers and his testimony.

Mr. Chairman, I also have a statement from Dr. S. K. Stevens, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation which was authorized in the 1966 legislation and whose members have now been appointed by the President. Dr. Stevens asked me to read this statement for your consideration and to ask you to insert his statement in full in the record. He is not on your witness list, Mr. Chairman. He was unavoidably detained yesterday through critical illness of his son.

Mr. TAYLOR. We understand you to say that Mr. S. K. Stevens will not be here?

Mr. HARTZOG. He cannot be here. His son was taken critically ill yesterday. It is an emergency situation that requires his presence there with the family.

Mr. TAYLOR. He is Chairman of the Advisory Council?

Mr. HARTZOG. He is, and he has prepared a statement and with your permission, I would appreciate having it inserted in the record at an appropriate point designated by the Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the absence of objection, it will be inserted in the record at this point.

(Mr. Stevens remarks presented by Mr. Hartzog follow :)

**REMARKS BY MR. HARTZOG IN PRESENTING DR. STEVENS' STATEMENT, JANUARY 29, 1970, TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION**

Mr. Chairman, the Historic Preservation Act names the Director of the National Park Service as the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. It is in this capacity that Dr. S. K. Stevens, chairman of the Advisory Council, has asked that I speak to you. Dr. Stevens had looked forward to appearing before this committee today and had made his plans to be present. Yesterday afternoon he learned that his son was critically ill and Dr. Stevens has gone to be with his son today. He asked me to convey to you his deep interest and enthusiastic support for this amendment and also that I express to you his deepest regret that a vital and personal matter prevented his appearing before you today. On behalf of Dr. Stevens, I wish to place his statement in the record.

(The statement follows:)

**STATEMENT OF S. K. STEVENS, CHAIRMAN, ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity of appearing before your Committee in connection with your consideration of HR 14896, a bill to amend Public Law 89-665. That law, the Historic Preservation Act, passed in October 1966, was a giant step forward in our government's program of preserving significant historic properties for the benefit of the people of our nation.

Among its many beneficial provisions, it established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council was charged with advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters and also with providing a private citizen, inter-agency forum which would provide a means of developing comments concerning Federal undertakings that affect properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

At the organization meeting and subsequently on February 6, 1969, Council members took action authorizing our recommendation to the Congress that the membership of the Council be enlarged.

The amendment provides that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Transportation, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution be added as members of the Council. The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for a vast acreage of Federal land which contains historical resources. The Secretary of Transportation has a mandate to give special attention to historic properties in the highway and road building program of the Federal Government. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is the custodian of a national collection of historic objects and conducts historic preservation oriented programs.

The inclusion of these new members will strengthen the Council and facilitate all of its responsibilities.

Since the Council was organized 2½ years ago, it has assisted in more than 50 situations where Federal undertakings have affected or had the potential

of affecting National Register properties. The nature of these projects has varied widely. The Council has addressed itself to issues such as an expressway through the Vieux Carre Historic District in New Orleans; a nuclear generating plant at Saratoga Battlefield; the demolition or preservation of the San Francisco Mint; and, of course, many other like situations.

It is clear, I believe, from this early experience that the diverse nature of Federal projects coming before the Council requires that the Council have available to it the kind of additional expert help that will stem from the proposed new members. Already during these early months, by invitation from the Council, these proposed new members have been participating in Council meetings. Our records show that this participation has been invaluable.

Section 206 of the amendment deals with United States participation as a member of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre). This independent, inter-governmental organization originally established by UNESCO in 1958 has become the international focal point for technical knowledge, training, and research related to cultural property.

As our program in the United States grows with the enlargement of the National Register and as states and the National Trust for Historic Preservation initiate new activities under the Federal grant program, it will be necessary for our professional preservationists and officials at all levels to have ready access to the best information and technical advice. It is from the Rome Centre that such help can come. Our counterparts in no less than 50 nations gather at the Centre and make available there the benefits of their studies. The experience of this group is gained through dealing with preservation problems under the wide variety of environmental and use circumstances.

Mr. Chairman, I have tried to be brief in conveying to you a message of support concerning the two aspects of this amendment that originated with the Advisory Council. It is worthy of note, I believe, that this support comes from the seven ex-officio members as well as from the ten private citizens appointed by the President, (membership list attached), representing various sections of the nation and state, local, and private preservation organizations.

On repeated occasions the Council has expressed its concern that state surveys go forward as rapidly as possible and that state historic preservation programs envisioned when Public Law 89-665 was originally considered be developed and implemented in order that all of our citizens have the benefit and privilege of the inspiration of our past. For this goal to be realized, it is imperative that the financial assistance aspects of this amendment be authorized and extended at a level which will meet the need as first envisioned by the Congress.

In addition to serving as Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, I have primary responsibilities for historic preservation in my home State of Pennsylvania. In this capacity, I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the national policy so clearly enunciated by this committee and the Congress cannot be implemented without the kind of assistance this amendment calls for.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION MEMBERSHIP

Hon. Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior.

Designee: G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., Director Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior.

Louis E. Reid, Jr., Assistant Director for Environmental Quality and Technical Assistance, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior.

Hon. George W. Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Designee: Samuel C. Jackson, Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Dwight F. Rettle, Director, Division of Land Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hon. Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce.

Designee: Edward R. Killam, Director, Office of Business Programs, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce.

Hon. Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator, General Services Administration.

Designee: Raymond F. Myers, Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration.

Hon. David M. Kennedy, Secretary of the Treasury.

Designee: Paul McDonald, Director, Office of Administrative Services, Department of the Treasury.

Hon. John N. Mitchell, Attorney General.

Designee: Miss Patricia H. Collins, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Hon. Gordon Gray, Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

*Sylvester K. Stevens*, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Term expires 1972.

*Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland*, Greenville, Delaware, National Trust for Historic Preservation Board of Trustees, former member; Board of Directors, Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum; Honorary First Regent, Gunston Hall. Term expires 1974.

*Mrs. Casey Ireland*, Arlington, Virginia, National Trust for Historic Preservation, member; Arlington Historic Society, member. Term expires 1974.

*Joseph B. Cumming*, Augusta, Georgia, Chairman, Georgia Historical Commission. Term expires 1973.

*John A. May*, Aiken, South Carolina, Director, Division of Outdoor Recreation, South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism. Term expires 1973.

*Albert M. Rains*, Gadsden, Alabama, Former Congressman from Alabama; Alabama Historical Commission, member. Term expires 1972.

*Lawrence Halprin*, San Francisco, California, Landscape Architect and Environmental Consultant; National Council on the Arts, member. Term expires 1971.

*Harold L. Kennedy*, Palestine, Texas, Texas State Historical Survey Committee, member. Term expires 1971.

*Russell W. Fridley*, St. Paul, Minnesota, President, American Association for State and Local History; Director, Minnesota Historical Society. Term expires 1970.

*Laurence G. Henderson*, Washington, D.C. Business executive and conservationist; Director, Special Committee on Historic Preservation; co-author with Albert Rains, *With Heritage So Rich*. Term expires 1970.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, it will be my pleasure to try to answer any questions you might have.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Hartzog, in your first amendment you would change \$1 million to \$7 million for the year 1971 and leave it in an unlimited amount thereafter?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. This is an open-ended authorization, which this committee has frowned upon. If you have to place a figure for those other years, what figure would you use?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I would submit for your consideration that in the process of the preparation of this legislation, we went to the States and asked the States what in their judgment would be a logical, viable program for historic preservation in their State during the next 5 years. We also went to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and I have those figures here, and they indicate that in a 5-year period the total amount needed, and which would be available from the National Trust, as well as the States responding, of \$182,402,918. This legislation covers 6 years, so projecting 1 more year on that, we estimate the need of this program at \$232,402,918. That is 50 percent of the total program impact because this would be the Federal part, and the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation would put up like amounts.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you have a specific answer if we were going to put in a figure per year limiting your authorization? What figure would you recommend?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I cannot recommend a figure to the committee, I am advised by the Bureau of the Budget. I can tell you what I asked for, but I cannot make a recommendation.

Mr. TAYLOR. What did you ask for?

Mr. HARTZOG. I asked for \$10 million a year. The Department asked for \$10 million a year. This is not as much as the need indicates.

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague would yield, this is a question that this committee has to decide. Past history just does not show that you are in any position to make this request. As far as I am concerned, I am not about to spend Federal money or authorize the expenditure of Federal money upon request of the States. All you have to do is to look at what happens to the land and water conservation fund. I am taking no exception to the State's position, because if they can get something for just matching, this is "free" money, as far as they are concerned. Here we have to become factual. A 4-year program that was authorized in 1966. You have spent one and a half million out of the \$32 million that we authorized. All you have to do is to look at the chart that I put in the record to see how much money you requested, to see what the Bureau of the Budget's answer was, and to see what the Appropriations Committees did. This is the same old story, again, of money authorized for the administration to play with.

It just does not make for good government, Mr. Hartzog. To me there has got to be some kind of a justification instead of some more dreaming on the part of the people who say this is what we need to do the job. I have no doubt but that we do need it, but if we come before Congress without an unlimited authorization, especially in this particular matter, we are going to be laughed off the floor. We have people on the floor at the present time who will say, you had a \$32 million authorization, we gave it to you, they only spent a million and a half of it, how in the name of commonsense do you justify this increased authorization you ask for when you do not show a viable program at the present time. I want a justification for any increase over and above what I had in mind and what we have in this legislation, and I think it is incumbent upon the Department to come up with that justification.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, if I might respectfully suggest for your consideration, the administration, with this \$32 million authorization, admittedly, has not asked for a full \$32 million, but they did ask the Congress to fund significantly more than the Congress chose to fund.

Mr. ASPINALL. How much more?

Mr. HARTZOG. With respect to your second observation, and I agree it is a legitimate concern of the committee, and I want to be as constructive and helpful as I can in responding, the Bureau of the Budget would not clear a report with a dollar amount for any year beyond the first year. I have a program, and that program is a firm program developed in cooperation with the States, and with the National Trust. We have some very distinguished people on this witness list who are going to testify later this morning with respect to the firmness of these figures.

Mr. ASPINALL. If you have the program and if you have the justification there in front of you for each year as to what you are going to do, I won't ask you to read it to us, but I would ask that you prepare that for us and give it to us so we can put in the record.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would be delighted to do that and I have it here and I will make it available to counsel.



Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection, that information will be placed in the record at this point.  
(The information follows:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., February 6, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At the January 29, 1970, hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation on H.R. 14896, "To amend the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes," we were requested to supply certain material for the committee files, and information for the record. Material and information enclosed herewith, are as follows:

1. Draft copy of the Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;<sup>1</sup> (Mr. Aspinall)
2. Detailed justification for the historic preservation grant program requested in the pending legislation;<sup>2</sup> (Mr. McClure)
3. State proposals as to their plans;<sup>3</sup> (Mr. McClure) and
4. Allocations to States under appropriations to date, and expenditures made by the States in anticipation of the program.<sup>4</sup> (Mr. McClure)

Information as to the financial investment and fiscal efforts of each State in regard to historic preservation prior to enactment of the 1966 Act, as requested by Mr. McClure on page 34 of the transcript, is not available in our files.

Similar letters, with these enclosures, have been sent to Subcommittee Chairman Taylor, the Hon. John Saylor, and the Hon. Joe Skubitz.

We shall, of course, be pleased to answer any other questions you may have.  
Sincerely yours,

THOMAS FLYNN, *Acting Director.*

Mr. ASPINALL. Just so that the members of the committee will understand what I am talking about, the requests were made by the National Park Service as follows: \$1,750,000 for 1967, \$9,450,000 for 1968, \$9,450,000 for 1969 (plus a supplemental of \$1,150,000) and \$9,450,000 for 1970. Those are the amounts that are projected ahead. The amounts cleared by the Department of the Interior, are interesting because this was the commitment made at the top of the Department. It agreed with the Service and requested \$1,750,000 for 1967. But in 1968 when the National Park Service requested \$9,450,000, the Department allowed only \$1,853,000 to be requested. And in 1969, the Department cleared only \$2,800,000 of the \$10,600,000 requested by the Park Service. In 1970, the Park Service asked for \$9,450,000, but the Department allowed only \$1,965,000.

Now, when we look at the budget requests we see the real commitment which the Bureau of the Budget is willing to make. It requested nothing for 1967, \$1,853,000 for 1968, \$680,000 for 1969, \$969,000 for 1970. Keep in mind that the authorization, which had been recommended and approved by the Bureau of the Budget, provided for \$2,000,000 in 1967 and \$10,000,000 for the next 3 years. Then they came up here to the Hill and they were apparently able to justify only \$300,000 for 1968, \$100,000 for 1969, and \$969,000 for 1970, before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations.

This is bothersome. If you have justification figures that you can put in here that we can refer to and the staff can mull over and you

<sup>1</sup> Placed in committee files.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 28.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 32.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 34.

can make a justification then our mind will perhaps be open to some changes. But that is a poor record. Who gets the criticism from the States and from the Department and everybody? It is the Congress of the United States that gets the criticism. Yet it is not the Congress of the United States that is to blame at all. The Congress has the power to appropriate, but it also has the responsibility to minimize unnecessary expenditures. We have to be convinced that appropriations are justified in the national interest.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I understand, and the only thing I offer for your consideration is that I do not believe you got all of it because I attended some of those meetings and what they told me they were not saying very good things about me, either.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would go to bat with them on that as far as you are personally concerned. You did not even sell your bosses.

Mr. HARTZOG. That I think represents the most miserable failure of all.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Hartzog, referring to another part of the bill, and that which the chairman discussed is the crucial point and we need information in order to convince Congress on this large increase in authorization, in other sections of the bill you would increase the members of the Advisory Council from 17 to 20 and add the Secretary of Agriculture, Transportation, and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The Library of Congress recommends that 20 be changed to 21 and that the Librarian of Congress be made a member of the Council. What is your reaction to that?

Mr. HARTZOG. We would be delighted to have him. I think the effectiveness of the Council has been demonstrated, and it grows out of the fact that so far as I know it is the only one of these councils to coordinate the various programs being legislatively created and functioning with all of the Cabinet and other officers of the Government who are vitally concerned in these program areas sitting down and mutually discussing and resolving these issues. So we would be delighted to have them.

Mr. TAYLOR. What are the annual operating costs of the Council?

Mr. HARTZOG. \$75,100, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you have a copy of the bill before you, I wish you would look at page 2. Lines 11 through 23 refer to the parent act and a changed group of figures.

Explain just what that does.

Mr. HARTZOG. What these redesignations of paragraphs mean?

Mr. TAYLOR. The first is redesignation of paragraphs. Then the next, section 201(b), strike out "(6)" and insert "(10)."

Mr. HARTZOG. We have to refer back to the basic act.

Mr. Chairman, there are six ex officio members designated in section 201(a). Section 201(b) says that each member of the Council specified, in those paragraphs (1) through (6) of (a) may designate an alternate. We are now proposing to increase the number of ex officio members to 10, so it will change the subparagraphs (a)(1) through (10) and we are authorizing an alternate for each of these that are being added. If in the wisdom of the Congress you add additional ex officio members, that number will correspondingly be increased by however many you add to 201(a).

Mr. TAYLOR. If we added the Library of Congress, we would change some of these figures.

Mr. HARTZOG. You would need to change from (10) to (11). That would mean to strike out (6) and insert (11), instead of (10).

Mr. TAYLOR. I think line 17 deals with a quorum. Strike out "Eight" and insert "Eleven."

I think that deals with the number that have to be present for a quorum.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I have one observation. Why the introductory statement or the introductory paragraph to your statement?

Mr. HARTZOG. Why?

Mr. ASPINALL. Yes.

Mr. HARTZOG. It sounds good.

Mr. ASPINALL. That is all I wanted to know.

I have noticed the membership of the Commission so far. Why is it that you have left out all of the States divided by the Rocky Mountains—keeping in mind that New Mexico is just as old in its history as some of the States you mentioned. Didn't we have anybody in that great area where you could have found somebody who would have represented the historic interest in that area?

I see you left out Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico.

Mr. HARTZOG. Move over just a little because we did get Texas.

Mr. ASPINALL. You got Texas and sometimes we wonder why, because what they did to part of the Rocky Mountain area has long since been wiped out almost entirely. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the failure of the mission that was established by the legislation. It would seem to me we either have not had specific programs or have not been able to convince the people downtown and in the Appropriations Committees in Congress that there is a priority need for the activities of this Commission. I am concerned, too, that in the face of the failure to do this in the past, that we are trying to expand. It seems to me we are expanding a building that has very weak underpinnings now. We are expanding not only within our own country but we are also expecting to reach out and take care of the antiquities of the world when we have not been able to do it in our own country.

I do not want to sound as though I am opposed to the program, but I have some very serious questions whether we are establishing realistic goals. There are two things that disturb me a great deal. I do not think you are responsible for either one of them, but perhaps you could address yourself to them. One is the statement that is contained in the departmental report, which indicates very patently that they do not think it is necessary to tell this committee what they intend to do. They will save that detail for the Appropriations Committee. I resent that fact and I think it is not only a derogation of the respon-

sibilities of this committee, and an affront to this committee, but also it is a rather blatant statement of what I regard as one of the major faults of legislative procedure in which the authorization does not mean a darn thing, we will really write the program when we get to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague would yield, in the former authorization there were no questions asked about this, simply because this committee, which has the reputation for preparing legislation that is sound and has a justification, had it passed on the floor without any questions at all. But this is a different day today than it was then, and now we are up against the gun because they can very easily say, look what you did before and look what happened. This is the reason we need this justification that the gentleman is requesting.

Mr. McCLURE. I agree with the chairman. I continually become more concerned with the transfer of the detailed running of this Government, and even sometimes the broad general outlines of that administration of the Government, by delegation of the authority downtown. We are asked to make a large authorization and then wait on the Bureau of the Budget and the executive department to tell us how much to spend and for what. Carefully and closely limiting it there, I wonder what our function is up here. I would hope we can be given the detail by which we can write the program here but also the allocation of priorities, instead of simply writing out blank checks and saying to somebody else, you take the heat, you make the decisions and and we will somehow get elected year after year, but never take any of the responsibility. If we are to discharge that responsibility, we have to have the information.

With that in mind, and not because I am at all adverse to what is being done here, but because I think we have the responsibility and ought to discharge it—

Mr. ASPINALL. If my colleague would yield, Mr. Hartzog, would you provide for us detailed information as to what has been the record of the program, the attendance of the Council members and the successes and accomplishments of this program to date? Would you provide that for us?

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I have the draft of the Council's report to the Congress and to the President. It has not yet been printed. I would be pleased to share a copy of it with you with the understanding that this is not the formal report of the Council because it is, as I say, in draft. This will answer the questions precisely that you ask.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I would ask that this information be furnished to us and be made a part of the file and not the record. (The report referred to will be found in the files of the committee.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARTZOG. It has been a singular accomplishment and the attendance has been remarkable for people who have the obligations that the members of this Council do have.

Mr. Chairman, if I may address myself to the distinguished gentleman from Idaho, I would offer for your consideration the fact that we are going to provide you with the justification for this program, in addition to the first year, for which the \$7 million is recommended in the report. I have that information, and I will provide it to the committee. I believe very deeply that there is very real significance to your authorization and we owe you the obligation.

Mr. McCLURE. I would refer you to the letter of October 10, 1969, which is signed by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Under Secretary Russell Train, on page 2 of that letter in the fifth paragraph on that page. It says that the Department of Interior would expect to present, in the budget request and appropriations hearings, firm data. That implies that they do not intend to or feel it necessary to provide it to this committee. I would hope that statement is not an accurate reflection of the intentions of the Department of Interior.

Mr. HARTZOG. I am sure you understand, sir, that these reports that come to you while signed by the Department of Interior, are cleared by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. McCLURE. I recognize that difficulty. They are your antagonists as well as ours.

Mr. HARTZOG. Not always, but occasionally they create a problem for me, like this morning.

Mr. McCLURE. You are more diplomatic than I am.

Mr. ASPINALL. You see what is involved here, Mr. Hartzog. There is a very important matter as far as the legislative process is concerned. If we were authorizing a \$230 million reclamation project, we would have it in detail. We might have some trouble because maybe they could not justify some of the detail but we would have it in detail. You are asking for the same kind of authorization, but we have no detail.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Chairman, I agree with you, and I have that detail, and I am going to give it to you. When I learned last night what was in this report that I was going to be testifying to this morning, we had quite a lot of conversation up there, because I said the only thing you are doing is dumping me right into the soup because this committee is not going to settle for any \$7 million figure. I mean I knew that.

Mr. ASPINALL. This report was prepared first in your agency.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. ASPINALL. Then it went up.

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. ASPINALL. Yet it does not have the important relevant information we want. Maybe they left it out at the top. I do not know. From now on let us have that important relevant information in the reports.

Mr. HARTZOG. I would hope that distinguished chairman of the committee would understand that what was sent up is not necessarily what came out.

Mr. ASPINALL. I know that. That is the way I make oatmeal sometime.

Mr. HARTZOG. The other part of your observation, Mr. McClure, if I might comment briefly, is with respect to the Rome Centre. This is not a program of support of preservation activities, but simply to share technical and professional knowledge. We believe out of this experience that our professionals in this country will gain quite as much as they give. It is not in the same context as a matching grant operation.

Mr. McCLURE. I appreciate that statement. I think that helps the record. I make that comment because the letter of the Librarian of Congress dated December 3, 1969, which is part of the report to us, would imply that the United States will contribute significantly in overseas programs for the preservation of historic significance.

Mr. HARTZOG. Mr. Powers will address himself to that detail, but my understanding is that this is a membership fee that is being authorized in this legislation.

Mr. McCLURE. Aren't there other arrangements for such interchange of information and joint activity in the international realm already existing?

Mr. HARTZOG. None organized by nations, as I am advised. This is the national organization.

Mr. McCLURE. Aren't we already participating in international organizations with an exchange of information and doing similar work?

Mr. HARTZOG. We are, but we are not a member of this very significant body to exchange information. This is what we consider to be a real gap in the preservation program. One of the reasons why we have worked this out is because of our belief that this committee, having asserted its jurisdiction in the field of historic preservation, should maintain that. Having created the Council on Historic Preservation the committee should vest the responsibility for this kind of a coordinated program here to avoid the very fractionalization of the historic preservation program that occurred in other program areas.

Mr. McCLURE. You can fractionalize by overorganizing with a multiplicity of different organizations. Instead of joining more, perhaps we should join less and put all our efforts in one instead of spreading over a whole gamut of organizations. I just ask that question because I am not certain and I am sure we will learn more about it as we go forward.

Do we have a listing of the concrete proposals State by State as to what they wish to do?

Mr. HARTZOG. I do and I will provide it to the committee. I likewise have a complete listing State by State of how the money has been allocated under the appropriations that have been made to date. I also have, which I think is a very significant thing, the amount of money that the States have spent in anticipation that this was going to be a viable Federal program. They have been sorely disappointed. I think they will have real cause for complaint (see pp. 34-35).

Mr. McCLURE. Do we have the State by State appropriations as well as the expenditures for these purposes?

Mr. HARTZOG. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCLURE. Do we have any kind of indication from the various States as to their future level of expenditures if the Federal Government expands its share? I do not mean just simply their statement of expectations, but some rather concrete assurances.

Mr. HARTZOG. That is what we asked them for, and that is what they have provided us. I might say to illustrate what I am talking about, let us just look for a moment at the record of what has happened in the past and then go to the expectations. This is the record in fiscal year 1969. Alabama, for example, had on hand appropriated to it for expenditure for historic preservation to be matched under this act, \$12,000. Of that we were able to match only \$3,784.

Alaska had \$20,000, and of that we were only able to match \$6,300. Right on down the list of States, altogether some 24—and Puerto Rico makes 25—of the eligible recipients in the fiscal year 1969 that had actually made appropriations to qualify under this legislation in

the gross amount of \$261,567, of which we matched \$82,500. Then even sadder is the fact that the National Trust for Historic Preservation appropriated \$300,000 of which we were able to match \$17,500. So that of an appropriation by private citizens and the States of in excess of half a million dollars, we had \$100,000 to match. So the States and private citizens put up through the National Trust in the ratio of 5 to 1. When it came time to come up here for a reauthorization, we went back to the States and we asked them to tell us precisely what their programs were, and where they had appropriations as to what they were. Of this, 36 States and territories responded. Those responding said that in the fiscal year 1970—which represented budget requests then pending before their State legislatures, or appropriations that carried over from biannual sessions—they had \$12,355,000. You notice the report declares a ceiling of \$7 million. So again the States in addition to the National Trust which has \$1,750,000, have a total of \$14 million.

Mr. McCURE. How much of this money that the States have indicated to you is available for matching represents a new effort on the part of the States and how much is simply a transfer from efforts that were going on in those States before this legislation was enacted?

Mr. HARTZOG. I would prefer to have you address that question to one of the representatives of the States who are going to be here, but the information I have from my discussions indicate that this is a sizable new effort on behalf of the States.

Mr. McCURE. Do you have within your agency the background information concerning the fiscal efforts made by these States prior to the enactment of this legislation and the submission of their requests to your agency?

I wonder if you could obtain that for us?

Mr. HARTZOG. I will do that. (See letter dated Feb. 6 on p. 21.)

Mr. McCURE. Thank you very much.

Let me conclude, Mr. Chairman, simply by stating that I have a very high respect for the people who are involved in this effort, not only in your council and in your Department but the people who have labored throughout a good many years in our history in each one of our communities and each one of our States. I know a good many of them and I have a very high respect for their dedication and integrity and ability. A great many of them have put a lot of time and effort and a lot of their own money into these efforts over a long period of years without very much recognition from us. So certainly any questions that I have raised today are not intended in any way as a reflection against the program. But I think we need to have more information than we have been getting.

Mr. HARTZOG. And you will have it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

Mr. CORDOVA. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Hartzog.

(Material for the record supplied by the Department of the Interior and outlined in letter of Feb. 6, 1970, from Thomas Flynn, Acting Director, National Park Service, to Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall, follows:)

**GRANTS-IN-AID PROGRAM FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 6-YEAR ESTIMATES OF THE STATES AND THE NATIONAL TRUST**  
**5-YEAR PROGRAM BASED ON PROGRAMS SUBMITTED FEBRUARY 1969**

	1st year (1971)	2d year (1972)	3d year (1973)	4th year (1974)	5th year (1975)	Total Federal funds needed (5 years)
Total Federal need of 36 States and territories which responded.....	\$12,355,373.05	\$19,469,272	\$23,127,973.50	\$26,575,674	\$29,062,315.00	\$110,590,607.55
Projected total Federal need for 55 States and territories <sup>1</sup> .....	18,876,275.00	29,744,715	35,334,392.50	40,601,715	44,400,757.50	168,957,855.00
Total Federal need for national trust.....	1,750,000.00	2,094,801	2,945,438.00	3,136,347	3,918,474.00	13,445,063.00
Yearly total Federal funds needed for States and national trust (sum of 2 figures above).....	\$20,626,275.00	\$31,839,516	\$37,879,830.50	\$43,738,062	\$48,319,231.50	\$182,402,918.00

<sup>1</sup> Projected figure determined by dividing 36 into the total for 36 States, obtaining a "per state" figure, then multiplying by 55.

<sup>2</sup> A later survey (December 1969) indicates the matching capacity of 35 States and the national trust

to be \$19,005,000. This survey, based on ability to match, rather than need, both confirm the earlier figure and indicates that it may already be insufficient.  
 Note: Projected total Federal funds needed for 6th year (1976), \$50,000,000; total Federal funds needed for all 6 years, \$232,402,918.



**GRANTS-IN-AID—FEDERAL MATCHING FUNDS NEEDED BY STATES AND NATIONAL TRUST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971,  
BASED ON PROGRAMS SUBMITTED DECEMBER, 1969**

	Planning and survey	Projects	Total
Alabama.....	\$40,000	\$29,000	\$69,000
Alaska.....		52,000	52,000
Arkansas.....	200,000		200,000
California.....		1,600,000	1,600,000
Delaware.....		108,000	108,000
Hawaii.....	85,000	649,000	734,000
Idaho.....	5,000		5,000
Iowa.....		90,000	90,000
Kansas.....	23,000	28,000	51,000
Kentucky.....	38,000	1,515,000	1,553,000
Maine.....	10,000	327,000	337,000
Maryland.....	112,000	505,000	617,000
Minnesota.....	12,000	395,000	407,000
Mississippi.....	26,000		26,000
Missouri.....	49,000	500,000	549,000
Nebraska.....	20,000	203,000	223,000
New Jersey.....	45,000	548,000	593,000
New Mexico.....		307,000	307,000
New York.....	350,000	3,325,000	3,675,000
North Carolina.....	111,000	438,000	549,000
North Dakota.....	6,000	10,000	16,000
Ohio.....	15,000	300,000	315,000
Oklahoma.....	30,000	50,000	80,000
Pennsylvania.....	116,000	923,000	1,039,000
Rhode Island.....	12,000	521,000	533,000
South Carolina.....	38,000	750,000	788,000
Tennessee.....	20,000	100,000	120,000
Texas.....	80,000	275,000	355,000
Utah.....	30,000	245,000	275,000
Vermont.....		148,000	148,000
Virginia.....	150,000	201,000	351,000
Washington.....	41,000	292,000	333,000
West Virginia.....	21,000	350,000	371,000
Wisconsin.....	15,000	240,000	255,000
Wyoming.....	38,000	148,000	186,000
Total for 35 States and territories which responded.....	1,738,000	15,172,000	16,910,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation.....		2,095,000	2,095,000
Grand total.....	1,738,000	17,267,000	19,005,000

*Breakdown of States and National Trust for Historic Preservation based on  
programs submitted February 1969*

[Total Federal funds needed for 5 years]

	<i>Amount</i>		<i>Amount</i>
Alabama .....	\$816, 000	Ohio .....	\$256, 250
Alaska .....	1, 040, 000	Oklahoma .....	950, 000
American Samoa .....	37, 500	Oregon .....	1, 019, 000
Arizona .....	500, 000	Pennsylvania .....	4, 347, 881
Arkansas .....	341, 500	Rhode Island .....	626, 500
California .....	8, 011, 000	South Carolina .....	1, 987, 500
Connecticut .....	2, 529, 250	South Dakota .....	1, 000, 000
Hawaii .....	2, 370, 000	Tennessee .....	950, 000
Indiana .....	625, 000	Utah .....	600, 250
Kansas .....	917, 500	Vermont .....	445, 350
Kentucky .....	11, 924, 000	Virginia .....	542, 500
Maine .....	357, 500	Washington .....	1, 054, 000
Maryland .....	18, 265, 000	Wyoming .....	563, 287
Massachusetts .....	20, 000, 000		
Michigan .....	1, 267, 500	State totals (36	
Minnesota .....	920, 000	States and terri-	
Mississippi .....	1, 715, 400	tories which re-	
Missouri .....	8, 308, 139	sponded) .....	110, 590, 607
Montana .....	232, 500	Projected State totals (55	
New Hampshire .....	75, 000	States and territories) ..	168, 957, 855
New Mexico .....	940, 000	National trust .....	13, 445, 063
New York .....	8, 600, 000	Grand totals (sum of 2	
North Carolina .....	4, 955, 000	figures above) .....	182, 402, 918

HISTORIC SITES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER AS OF DEC. 31, 1969

	National historic landmarks	State sub- missions	Total national register entries		National historic landmarks	State sub- missions	Total national register entries
United States.....	815	506	1, 321	Missouri.....	16	54	70
Alabama.....	8	2	10	Montana.....	15		15
Alaska.....	16		16	Nebraska.....	13	15	28
Arizona.....	23	1	24	Nevada.....	5		5
Arkansas.....	2		2	New Hampshire.....	8	1	9
California.....	42	1	43	New Jersey.....	12		12
Colorado.....	12	5	17	New Mexico.....	31	1	32
Connecticut.....	20	3	23	New York.....	86	2	88
Delaware.....	6		6	North Carolina.....	9	21	30
District of Columbia.....	18	18	36	North Dakota.....	2		2
Florida.....	9		9	Ohio.....	23	15	38
Georgia.....	8	9	17	Oklahoma.....	11	1	12
Hawaii.....	21		21	Oregon.....	5		5
Idaho.....	8		8	Pennsylvania.....	53	7	60
Illinois.....	23	6	29	Rhode Island.....	15	3	18
Indiana.....	9	2	11	South Carolina.....	11	18	29
Iowa.....	7		7	South Dakota.....	8		8
Kansas.....	11	2	13	Tennessee.....	11	7	18
Kentucky.....	8	3	11	Texas.....	17	59	76
Louisiana.....	11		11	Utah.....	7		7
Maine.....	10	50	60	Vermont.....	8		8
Maryland.....	15	14	29	Virginia.....	38	118	156
Massachusetts.....	72		72	Washington.....	3		3
Michigan.....	7	14	21	West Virginia.....	2	7	9
Minnesota.....	12	7	19	Wisconsin.....	11		11
Mississippi.....	4	11	15	Wyoming.....	11	29	40
				Puerto Rico.....	1		1
				Virgin Islands.....	1		1

## FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR MATCHING FROM THE STATES AND THE NATIONAL TRUST, FISCAL YEARS 1969, 1970, 1971

States	Amounts available		
	Fiscal year 1969	Fiscal year 1970	Fiscal year 1971
Alabama.....	\$19,600	\$33,000.00	\$69,000
Alaska.....	20,000	13,700.00	52,000
Arizona.....		13,400.00	
Arkansas.....	10,000	28,586.00	200,000
California.....	60,000	72,686.00	1,600,000
Colorado.....	2,176		
Connecticut.....		20,075.00	
Delaware.....			180,000
Florida.....			
Georgia.....		50,000.00	
Hawaii.....			734,000
Idaho.....	4,000		5,000
Illinois.....		45,515.00	
Indiana.....	30,000		
Iowa.....			90,000
Kansas.....	22,335	22,500.00	51,000
Kentucky.....	18,500		1,553,000
Louisiana.....			
Maine.....		5,000.00	337,000
Maryland.....	132,787	41,366.00	617,000
Massachusetts.....	34,793	33,000.00	
Michigan.....		75,000.00	
Minnesota.....	20,000	12,000.00	407,000
Mississippi.....	19,500	23,800.00	26,000
Missouri.....	53,722	44,013.00	549,000
Montana.....		2,500.00	
Nebraska.....	10,000	12,000.00	223,000
Nevada.....			
New Hampshire.....			
New Jersey.....		87,500.00	593,000
New Mexico.....	11,854	21,850.00	307,000
New York.....	64,000	53,750.00	3,675,000
North Carolina.....	31,586	50,275.00	549,000
North Dakota.....			16,000
Ohio.....	13,525	2,500.00	315,000
Oklahoma.....	6,500	10,000.00	80,000
Oregon.....		16,000.00	
Pennsylvania.....	15,000	50,000.00	1,039,000
Rhode Island.....	30,000		533,000
South Carolina.....	9,000	66,697.00	788,000
South Dakota.....	16,100		
Tennessee.....	3,000	12,500.00	120,000
Texas.....	34,192		355,000
Utah.....		22,050.00	275,000
Vermont.....	13,000	5,890.00	148,000
Virginia.....	93,813	89,034.00	351,000
Washington.....		19,000.00	333,000
West Virginia.....	33,400	19,500.00	371,000
Wisconsin.....	6,000	15,500.00	255,000
Wyoming.....	197,483	32,872.23	186,000
District of Columbia.....			
Puerto Rico.....	50,000	12,000.00	
Guam.....	6,000		
Virgin Islands.....			
Samoa.....			
States total.....	991,866	1,134,559.23	16,910,000
National Trust for Historic Preservation.....		926,977.00	2,095,000
Total.....	991,866	2,061,536.23	19,005,000

<sup>1</sup> Extensive funding for specialized local surveys and plans.

**GRANTS-IN-AID—STATE PROPOSALS FOR SURVEYS AND PLANS AND  
PROJECT EXPENDITURES**

ESTIMATED NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS BASED ON SURVEY JAN. 26-30, 1971—FISCAL YEAR 1971-76  
(RANDOM SAMPLING)

State	Average number of nominations per year	Total nominations in 6 years	Amount available to be matched for survey and planning
Alabama.....	75	450	\$247,500
Arizona.....	36	216	50,000
Alaska.....	(1)	(1)	205,000
Arkansas.....	61	366	391,750
California.....	100	600	100,000
Colorado.....	150	900	110,000
Delaware.....	66	400	(1)
Florida.....	50	300	(1)
Georgia.....	85	425	(1)
Kentucky.....	25	150	200,000
Minnesota.....	108	650	57,500
Mississippi.....	30	180	71,400
Missouri.....	108	650	198,139
Nebraska.....	30	180	70,000
North Carolina.....	175	1,050	194,500
Ohio.....	60	360	7,500
Rhode Island.....	75	450	64,000
Tennessee.....	141	850	50,000
Washington.....	104	625	54,000
Wyoming.....	57	345	125,000

<sup>1</sup> Not specified.

**NATIONAL REGISTER PROJECTS, FISCAL YEARS 1971-76 (RANDOM SAMPLE)**

[Based on survey, Jan. 26-30, 1970]

State	Average number of projects per year	Total number of projects for 6 years	Total funds available for matching	Priority projects	Matching funds needed
Alabama.....	2.5	15.0	\$479,500	Fort Tombeche Project (Mobile vicinity).....	\$100,000
				Fort Strother (St. Clair County).....	12,500
				Riverdale Plantation (Dallas County).....	12,500
				Horton Mill Covered Bridge (Blount County).....	6,000
Alaska.....	1.5	9.0	721,250	Sommerville Courthouse (Morgan County)	20,000
				Totem Bight.....	25,000
				Fort Abercrombie.....	250,000
Arizona.....	4.0	24.0	1,821,000	City of Eagle.....	75,000
				Calabasas Mission.....	54,000
				Copper Queen Hotel (Bisby).....	103,000
				1st Territorial Capitol (Prescott).....	100,000
Arkansas.....	4.3	26.0	350,000	"Snob Hollow" (Tucson).....	188,000
				Potts Inn (Hope County).....	5,000
				Powhatan Courthouse (Lawrence County).....	25,000
				Parkin Indian Mount (Cross County).....	30,000
				Old Tavern (Pulaski County).....	3,750
California.....	<sup>1</sup> 40.0	240.0	7,911,000	Old Statehouse (Pulaski County).....	25,000
Colorado.....	.6	4.0	682,500	(2)	(1)
				Georgetown Loop Mining Historic Site.....	560,000
				Fort Vasquez.....	45,000
				Fort Garland.....	50,000
				Leadville.....	27,500

## NATIONAL REGISTER PROJECTS, FISCAL YEARS 1971-76 (RANDOM SAMPLE)—Continued

[Based on survey, Jan. 26-30, 1970]

State	Average number of projects per year	Total number of projects for 6 years	Total funds available for matching	Priority projects	Matching funds needed
Delaware.....	.8	5.0	250,000	Fort Delaware.....	75,000
				Swedish House.....	25,000
				Seddon Street Historic District (Wilmington).	90,000
				Lewes Historic District.....	35,000
Florida.....	5.6	34.0	5,500,000	Brandywine Village.....	25,000
				27 historic sites in State ownership.....	1,250,000
				St. Augustine.....	1,000,000
				Pensacola Historic District.....	1,000,000
Hawaii.....	1.0	6.0	10,957,000	Tallahassee Historic District.....	250,000
				Russian Fort (Kanal).....	385,000
				Kealahakua Bay (Hawaii).....	7,640,000
				Iolani Palace Complex (Oahu).....	1,502,000
Minnesota.....	1.1	7.0	5,920,350	Lapakahi Site (Hawaii).....	621,000
				Fort Snelling (Hennepin County).....	(*)
				Upper Sioux Agency (Yellow Medicine County).....	(*)
				Lower Sioux Agency (Redwood County).....	(*)
				Fort Ridgely (Nicollet County).....	(*)
Missouri.....	<sup>2</sup> 2.0	<sup>12</sup> 12.0	8,160,000	Connor's Fur Post (Pine County).....	(*)
				Anderson House (Lexington).....	(*)
				Arrow Rock Historic Site (Bonneville).....	(*)
				Gen. John Pershing Home (La Crosse).....	(*)
				Graham Cave Archeological Site (Montgomery County).....	(*)
Nebraska.....	6.0	36.0	2,712,000	Harry S. Truman Birthplace.....	(*)
				Neligh Mills (Antelope County).....	65,000
				Fort Robinson (Dawes-Sioux County).....	145,000
				Arbor Lodge (Otoe County).....	55,000
North Carolina.....	6.0	36.0	4,955,300	Fort Atkinson (Washington County).....	118,000
				Reed Goldmine (Cabarrus County).....	(*)
				Endor Iron Furnace (Lee County).....	(*)
				Moravick Iron Works (Stokes County).....	(*)
				Halifax Historic District (Halifax County).....	(*)
Ohio.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	Hope Plantation (Bertie County).....	(*)
				Rufus Putnam House (Washington County).....	75,000
				Adena Plantation (Ross County).....	162,000
				Buckeye Furnace (Jackson County).....	157,000
Rhode Island.....	2.0	12.0	562,500	Fort Lawrence (Tuscarawas County).....	133,000
				Sixth District Court House (Providence).....	(*)
				Nathaniel Greene House (Anthony).....	(*)
				Slach House (Pawtucket).....	(*)
Tennessee.....	1.3	7.8	900,000	Bowens Wharf Row (Newport).....	(*)
				Rock Castle (Sumner County).....	(*)
				Carnton (Williamson County).....	(*)
				John Brown's Tavern (Hamilton County).....	(*)
Washington.....	1.5	9.0	1,000,000	Sycamore Shoals (Carter County).....	(*)
				Old City Hall (Bellingham).....	(*)
				Pike Place Market (Seattle).....	(*)
				Pioneer Square (Seattle).....	(*)
Wyoming.....	4.5	27.0	249,000	Old City Hall (Port Townsend).....	(*)
				Independence Rock.....	50,500
				Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route.....	44,600
				Fort Bridges Historic Site.....	31,000
				South Pass City.....	26,000
				Oregon Trail Parkway.....	11,000
				Overland Trail Parkway.....	10,500
				Fort Fetterman.....	10,400

<sup>1</sup> 40 if State owned, 20 if private.<sup>2</sup> 240 if State owned, 120 if private.<sup>3</sup> Not specified.<sup>4</sup> Cost figures not available.<sup>5</sup> 2 if State owned, 1 if private.<sup>6</sup> 12 if State owned, 6 if private.

# GRANT-IN-AID FUNDS ALLOCATED TO THE STATES AND THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

## Fiscal year 1969

Total funds requested from 25 States-----	<sup>1</sup> \$261,567.85
Total funds available for grants-in-aid-----	100,000.00
Funds granted to the States-----	82,500.00
Funds granted to the national trust-----	17,500.00

<sup>1</sup> The States reported that \$992,000 was available this year. However, when it became known that the Federal budget allowed for only \$100,000 in grants-in-aid, many States lowered or eliminated their requests for funds.

## BREAKDOWN BY STATES

	Amount requested	Amount granted		Amount requested	Amount granted
Alabama-----	\$12,000.00	\$3,784.87	Tennessee-----	\$3,000.00	\$946.22
Alaska-----	20,000.00	6,308.13	Texas-----	7,633.35	2,407.60
Connecticut-----	4,097.50	1,292.37	Utah-----	6,000.00	1,892.43
Kansas-----	22,335.00	7,044.59	Vermont-----	3,457.50	1,090.51
Maine-----	2,500.00	788.51	Virginia-----	19,545.00	6,164.61
Maryland-----	14,500.00	4,573.39	Washington-----	4,000.00	1,261.62
Massachusetts-----	9,000.00	2,838.65	West Virginia-----	19,000.00	5,992.71
Michigan-----	14,500.00	4,573.39	Wisconsin-----	6,000.00	1,892.43
Minnesota-----	6,000.00	1,892.43	Wyoming-----	8,436.00	2,660.76
Mississippi-----	3,958.00	1,248.37	Puerto Rico-----	6,000.00	1,892.43
Missouri-----	37,238.00	11,745.09			
Nebraska-----	9,832.50	3,101.23	Total, State-----	261,567.85	82,500.00
New York-----	3,600.00	1,135.46	National trust-----		17,500.00
North Carolina-----	13,255.00	4,180.70			
Ohio-----	2,500.00	788.51	Total grants-----		<sup>1</sup> 100,000.00
Oklahoma-----	3,180.00	1,002.99			

<sup>1</sup> \$788.51 returned and carried over to fiscal year 1970.

The applications from the 35 States and the National Trust may be broken down as follows:

## Fiscal year 1970

State survey and planning requests-----	\$1,134,559.23
National trust-----	926,977.00
Total -----	2,061,536.23
State projects requests (not yet eligible for funding)-----	1,163,029.43
Total -----	3,224,565.66

NOTE.—Because no State yet has a completed and approved statewide historic preservation plan, the \$1,163,029.43 in State funds cannot, in accordance with the law, be granted at present.

**GRANT-IN-AID FUNDS ALLOCATED TO THE STATES AND THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

*Fiscal year 1970*

	Amount requested	Amount granted		Amount requested	Amount granted
Alabama.....	\$33,000.00	\$19,434.21	North Carolina.....	50,275.00	28,633.15
Alaska.....	13,700.00	9,156.96	Ohio.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Arizona.....	13,400.00	8,997.21	Oklahoma.....	10,000.00	7,186.71
Arkansas.....	28,586.00	17,083.85	Oregon.....	16,000.00	10,381.71
California.....	72,686.00	40,567.00	Pennsylvania.....	50,000.00	28,486.71
Connecticut.....	20,075.00	12,551.65	South Carolina.....	66,697.00	37,377.86
Georgia.....	50,000.00	28,486.71	Tennessee.....	12,500.00	8,517.96
Illinois.....	45,515.00	26,098.44	Utah.....	22,050.00	13,603.34
Kansas.....	22,500.00	13,842.96	Vermont.....	5,890.00	4,998.14
Maine.....	5,000.00	4,524.21	Virginia.....	89,034.00	49,272.31
Maryland.....	41,366.00	23,889.10	Washington.....	19,000.00	11,979.21
Massachusetts.....	33,000.00	19,434.21	West Virginia.....	19,500.00	12,245.46
Michigan.....	75,000.00	41,799.21	Wisconsin.....	15,500.00	9,849.21
Minnesota.....	12,000.00	8,251.71	Wyoming.....	32,872.23	19,366.18
Mississippi.....	23,800.00	14,535.21	Puerto Rico.....	12,000.00	8,251.70
Missouri.....	44,013.00	25,298.63			
Montana.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	State Total.....	1,134,559.23	1,669,788.51
Nebraska.....	12,000.00	8,251.71	National Trust.....	926,977.00	300,000.00
New Jersey.....	87,500.00	48,464.55			
New Mexico.....	21,850.00	13,496.83	Total (States and the National Trust).....	2,061,536.23	969,788.51
New York.....	53,750.00	30,483.59			

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$788.51 carryover from fiscal year 1969.

**GRANTS-IN-AID—HISTORY OF FUNDING STATES AND NATIONAL TRUST**

**GRANTS-IN-AID—HISTORY OF FUNDING**

	Available from States and national trust	Appropriation	Apportionment	Budget	Authorized
<b>Fiscal year 1968:</b>					
7 States.....	841,015	300,000	300,000	1,853,000	10,000,000
National trust.....	914,485				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,755,500</b>		<b>300,000</b>		
<b>Fiscal year 1969:</b>					
26 States.....	992,000	100,000	82,500	680,000	10,000,000
National trust.....	300,000		17,500		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,292,000</b>		<b>100,000</b>		
<b>Fiscal year 1970:</b>					
35 States.....	2,297,588	969,000	669,000	969,000	10,000,000
National trust.....	927,977		300,000		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,224,565</b>		<b>969,000</b>		
<b>Fiscal year 1971:</b>					
35 States.....	16,910,000	( <sup>1</sup> )		6,115,000	( <sup>1</sup> )
National trust.....	2,095,000				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,005,000</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Pending.

## GRANTS-IN-AID, HISTORY OF APPROPRIATION, PUBLIC LAW 89-665

	Fiscal year				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Amounts requested by the National Park Service since inception of program.	<sup>1</sup> \$1,750,000	\$9,450,000	\$9,450,000 <sup>1</sup> 1,150,000	\$9,450,000	Under consideration; to be released after transmittal of the President's budget to the Congress.
Amounts cleared by the Department.	<sup>1</sup> 1,750,000	<sup>2</sup> 9,450,000	1,650,000 <sup>1</sup> 1,150,000	1,569,000	
Amounts requested in the President's budget.	0	1,853,000	680,000	969,000	
Amounts appropriated by Congress.	0	300,000	100,000	969,000	
Amounts actually expended by the Department.	0	<sup>3</sup> 300,000	<sup>4</sup> 100,000	<sup>5</sup> 969,000	

<sup>1</sup> Supplemental request.<sup>2</sup> Not part of formal submission; request for planning allowance appeal.<sup>3</sup> \$300,000 national trust.<sup>4</sup> \$82,500 States; \$17,500 national trust.<sup>5</sup> In process; \$669,000 States; \$300,000 national trust.

## EXPENDITURES OF GRANTS-IN-AID FUNDS, NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Allocation	Fiscal year—		
	1968	1969	1970
Acquisition and development:			
Woodlawn.....	\$25,830.80		
Wilson House.....	197.50		
Lyndhurst.....	19,256.25		
Belle Grove.....	699.30		
Oatlands.....	4,016.15		
Subtotal.....	50,000.00		
Maintenance and administration of trust properties.....	135,000.00	\$8,750	<sup>1</sup> \$150,000
Technical and educational assistance.....	115,000.00	8,750	<sup>1</sup> 150,000
Total.....	300,000.00	17,500	300,000

<sup>1</sup> Proposed.

## FUNDS GENERATED IN THE STATES AND NATIONAL TRUST IN ANTICIPATION OF ADEQUATE GRANTS-IN-AID

	States	National trust	Total
Fiscal year 1969.....	\$992,000	\$300,000	\$1,292,000
Fiscal year 1970.....	2,297,000	927,977	3,224,965
Fiscal year 1971.....	16,910,000	2,095,000	19,005,000

Mr. TAYLOR. We welcome before our subcommittee a fellow Tarheel, Mr. Gordon Gray, chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

**STATEMENT OF GORDON GRAY, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF TRUSTEES,  
NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Mr. GRAY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

Thank you for your reminiscences, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Gordon Gray. As you have indicated, I am volunteer chairman of the board of trustees of the National Trust for Historic Preservation which, as you know, was chartered by the Congress in



1949 to, among other things, encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

The bill under consideration is of the utmost importance in assuring the continuity of the historic preservation movement in the United States. The 89th Congress charted a new course and assumed a new financial responsibility in this Nation's concern with man's cultural heritage in the total environment. Now, 4 years later, it is necessary to observe that the realities of accomplishment have not fully met the goals and objectives stated in Public Law 89-665, the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. Appropriations to support that act have been only a token of the \$32 million it authorized.

Mr. Chairman, this has been the subject of very considerable attention in the colloquy between Mr. Hartzog and yourself. In my judgment this is the major reason for the lack of greater accomplishment. The key factor in maintaining the momentum achieved over the past 4 years will be the reauthorization of the funding provisions of the 1966 act. I believe that if there were to be an interruption at this time, it would take a matter of years to regain momentum—with consequent irreplaceable losses.

Concerning the three major portions of this proposed amendment, I would make the following observations on behalf of the National Trust.

#### FUNDING REAUTHORIZATION

We support without reservation a 6-year reauthorization of funding for the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. However, we feel that the funding reauthorization proposed in this bill is inadequate as the Federal Government's participation in a truly meaningful national preservation program, so necessary to carry out the national policy established by the Congress.

When the act of 1966 became law, the preservation community accepted its challenge and demonstrated its faith in the new partnership with the Federal Government, quite apart from the sums of money appropriated.

As examples of accomplishment, we would particularly cite the following.

The National Park Service's own program reorganization to focus its professional concerns with our cultural heritage. The creation of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation served as an indication to other Federal agencies and the entire preservation community that we were indeed entering a new era. Their major achievements included the publication of the first printed edition of the National Register of Historic Places and the development and issuance, in concert with the States, of the guidelines for expanding the National Register, which was a directive of the 1966 act, and administering the grants-in-aid program for the statewide surveys, preservation plans, and preservation projects. They began expanding the National Register by accepting nominations from the States.

The establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation gave great impetus and coordination to the Federal responsibility for historic preservation. The Council has had notable influence in

such preservation issues as: the Georgetown University heating plant within the Georgetown Historic District here in Washington, D.C.; the preservation of the vistas from the Saratoga National Historic Park in New York; and the elimination of the highway threat to the Vieux Carre Historic District in New Orleans, La. Such achievements, almost certainly, could not have been accomplished without the existence of the Council.

The States responded to the challenge of the National Historic Preservation Act. Existing legislation, programs, agencies, and appropriations were reviewed and updated, better equipping them to utilize the provisions of the act. States with little past involvement and concern in the realm of historic preservation initiated programs. Statewide surveys have been launched in more than 35 States. Many of the States are far enough along in the survey process to begin effective statewide preservation planning. Very importantly, their preservation officers began systematically to communicate with one another through their newly created National Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers.

The private sector, in which of course the National Trust is more concerned, at all levels, reacted positively to this greatly expanded governmental concern for historic preservation. For example, the private professional organizations, such as the American Institute of Architects, reviewed existing policies and operations and began preparing themselves to meet these new opportunities.

A growing number of private individuals, groups, and organizations in hundreds of communities throughout all 50 States have been developing plans and programs to give full private support to the expanded national historic preservation movement.

I do not think, Mr. Chairman, I can overemphasize this. As example, the National Trust itself has about 22,000 contributing members throughout the whole country. There are over 1,000 organizations that are members of the National Trust, representing just the people that Mr. McClure was referring to when he spoke of the dedicated efforts of local private citizens in every community to do something to preserve the tangible heritage for the future of our people.

If I may depart a moment further from my prepared text, it is my deep conviction, Mr. Chairman, that a part of the alienation of our youth today is not entirely due to reaction and resistance against form, stability, morals, and manners, but due indeed to lack of roots and lack of sense of pride in their own heritage, the lack of a feeling of anchor with the past, a lack of understanding that there is good in our past which must be preserved for the future.

I believe that the medium of historic preservation, properly used, properly brought to the attention and involvement of the youth, can be a major factor in redeveloping pride in country and institutions.

The National Trust itself, with the grant assistance made available under this act, has expanded its ability to serve both the public and private sectors in preservation movement through program services—publications, professional consultant services, and education and training services. The properties we hold in trust for the public benefit have also been assisted through this partnership with the Federal Government.

Of the \$1,750,000 of the Federal grants which the National Trust requested, and was prepared to match with private funds, in each of the 3 fiscal years of 1968, 1969, and 1970, only \$300,000 or 17.14 percent of the amount requested was received by the trust in 1968; only \$17,500 or 1 percent of the requested amount in 1969; and only \$300,000 or 17.14 percent in 1970. This, I believe, Mr. Chairman, relates again to the question whether money authorized and appropriated can be intelligently expended. I would submit to you our requests were soundly supported in terms of program.

At the request of the National Park Service the trust on March 5, 1969, submitted a 5-year historic preservation program which would involve over the period Federal grants-in-aid of \$13,445,060 and an equal amount of matching private funds to carry out the responsibilities of the trust placed upon it by Congress under the terms of the acts of October 26, 1949, establishing the trust, and the 1966 Historic Preservation Act.

Involved in these programs, which will be included, I am sure, in the material which Mr. Hartzog will submit to the committee, is support of the trust in its ongoing programs. If the Department of the Interior and the Congress agree, it would put us in a position also to be of direct financial assistance to some of the local groups that simply need some seed money or matching money to accomplish their purposes.

We have found, Mr. Chairman, in the use of funds privately contributed for this specific purpose, that very small grants to local organizations, usually in amounts of hundreds of dollars, have brought results in terms of many times that amount of accomplishment.

#### EXPANDING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

The bill authorizes the expansion of membership on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation from 17 to 20 members, including the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. As a member of that Council, I feel that this proposed expansion would broaden the national involvement in historic preservation. In each instance, the responsibilities of these arms of the Federal Government affect, directly and indirectly, the national program to preserve our cultural heritage. Membership of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Transportation, and the Smithsonian Institution on the Advisory Council will broaden and strengthen the effectiveness of the Council in coordinating preservation programs.

A technical provision of the bill increases the flexibility for National Trust participation in representation on the Council.

#### UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE ROME CENTRE

The National Trust supports the provision of the bill which would authorize United States official representation in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, having been impressed for a number of years with its po-

tential. Commonly known as the Rome Centre, it was established in 1958, an international organization whose activities complement and benefit the historic preservation programs of both public and private sectors abroad and in the United States, especially in the field of historic preservation techniques.

I am aware of the amendments which Mr. Hartzog suggested to the committee, Mr. Chairman, and we of course support them.

In summary, the National Trust supports the bill under discussion, but I repeat that we believe that the proposed authorization for the matching grants-in-aid portion of the National Historic Preservation Act is inadequate for the purposes of the act.

I appreciate your courtesy, Mr. Chairman, and I shall try to answer any questions you may have.

Mr. TAYLOR. I commend the gentleman for a very fine statement. I, for one, appreciate your dedicated efforts and the contribution of your time to promote this worthwhile cause.

I understand you were in Florida on vacation when this hearing was set, and came up here in order to be with us today.

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir. I did it as a matter of duty, but it is always a pleasure to appear before this committee and subcommittee.

Mr. TAYLOR. You mentioned the 89th Congress assumed the financial responsibility. That is what embarrasses us today. We feel we did assume the responsibility and haven't been able to deliver.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot disagree with anything that you and your colleagues have said to Mr. Hartzog and he has said to you. It is true that the administration as such has not sought from the Congress the full amount of money authorized.

I think it is fair to point out also that the Congress has not appropriated even the full amount sought. I think we have a good deal to do. I think we all, the National Trust as well as the Department and the States, have a lot of work to do downtown. I think we will have to do it.

Mr. TAYLOR. What part of the Federal budget for historic preservation is public funds and what part private funds?

Mr. GRAY. In the current fiscal year, 1970, a rough figure would be 25-percent public and 75-percent private.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the total size of your anticipated budget for 1970?

Mr. GRAY. About \$1.2 million or \$1.3 million.

Mr. TAYLOR. What are the major uses you are to make of that money?

Mr. GRAY. The Secretary of the Interior has allocated, out of 1970 funds, \$300,000 to the National Trust. We, of course, are prepared to submit these figures to you. I do not have them. The Federal funds are roughly divided half for our program services—that is to say, our publications, our consultant services, our seminars, our educational programs—and the other half for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the National Trust properties which we hold for the public benefit. So, it runs about 50 percent for our properties.

May I remind you that we were enjoined by the 1949 act to accept and hold and administer for the public benefit properties of national significance. Subject to checking with Mr. Pendergast, it breaks down

roughly half in properties and half in program services, which means servicing not only our 1,000-plus organization members and many private members, but indeed we advise, on request, municipalities and, in some States, State offices. All sorts of advisory services are rendered to people who are interested in this movement.

Our telephones are very active and our correspondence is even more active. To the extent we have staff resources, we send them to the field to help local organizations solve their own problems.

Mr. TAYLOR. What are some of the major properties that you now administer?

Mr. GRAY. We now own and administer 10 properties. Three are in the immediate Washington area—Decatur House on Lafayette Square; the Woodrow Wilson house on S Street; Woodlawn Plantation, which also has on its grounds the Pope-Leighey house, a Frank Lloyd Wright house which was moved there a few years ago out of the path of Route 66. These are four of the properties.

Our newest property is Chesterwood up in Stockbridge, Mass., which is the studio of Daniel Chester French who, as you know, among other things, did the Lincoln statue at the Lincoln Memorial.

In Virginia there is Oatlands, one of the Carter houses near Leesburg. Near Strasburg, a house called Belle Grove, which is rich in Revolutionary and Civil War history, including, Mr. Chairman, a romantic story involving General Ramseur from Lincoln County, N.C., who was the youngest West Point major general in the Confederacy. I will tell you about that some other time. A property known as Shadows on the Teche of New Iberia, La., and an adobe house in Monterey, Calif., called Casa Mesa.

I hope that adds up to 10.

My colleague reminds me of one of our most important properties, perhaps the best surviving example of Gothic revival architecture in this county, a property known as Lyndhurst which is at Tarrytown, N.Y., on the Hudson River.

Mr. TAYLOR. The trust, recognizing the value of these properties and using private money in the main, has stepped ahead of the Government in acquiring them and preserving them?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir.

I should point out, if I may, Mr. Chairman, in connection with this question a major problem in the field of preservation today. We do not know the answer and I am not sure that we would ask the Congress to find the answer. Because of the cost of maintaining and servicing a property, we have found it necessary to adopt a policy of accepting no property that does not come endowed or in some other way self-supporting. We have never purchased a piece of property. We have never had the funds. Hardly a week goes by, certainly a month doesn't go by in any year when we are not offered a property which is worthy, which would be of national significance culturally, architecturally, or historically, that we regretfully decline because in many cases the present owners of the property have no means whatsoever of endowing it.

This is a problem we have to live with. I should like to make clear that to this point we have never been able to buy a piece of property and, indeed, we can only accept them by gift, and then only when they are self-supporting.

Mr. TAYLOR. Doesn't your budget this year include around \$900,000 of private money?

Mr. GRAY. That is right.

Mr. TAYLOR. You get that from donations?

Mr. GRAY. We get it basically from three sources. We have a modest endowment in terms of the need. Our endowment fund for general headquarters purposes and for properties which are endowed, runs to, we usually say, \$6 million, but of course the market has been moving down recently. That may not be an accurate figure in terms of market value.

We receive important donations and some bequests. A very substantial source of income and the largest single source of our private income is the contributions by our 22,000 members and member organizations. These are all strictly private funds, given by private individuals in terms of endowment or ongoing yearly support.

Mr. TAYLOR. How helpful has the advisory council been?

Mr. GRAY. First, it has been extremely helpful. There have been some instances, as I have indicated, in which, without question, in my mind, without the council a serious loss would have occurred. It meets quarterly. As Mr. Hartzog has said, I think the attendance has been very good. It is a very useful mechanism, Mr. Chairman.

If I may make this observation on the basis of some experience around Washington and in and out of Government, I think I have not known a council or a commission whose membership was so devoted to the cause for which the council was created. I think it is a very useful mechanism. For a limited amount of money, it accomplishes a great deal of good in this field.

Mr. TAYLOR. You said you favor increasing the size of the council as recommended in the bill. Would you also favor adding the Library of Congress?

Mr. GRAY. Certainly I would have no objection. This is a new thought to me. I think it probably would be a very good thing. I think we can get a council that is too unwieldy. On the other hand, the Library of Congress could have important contributions and input to the work of the council. Certainly we would have no objection to it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. It is always good to have Mr. Gray with us. It is always good to be present at some of his meetings downtown.

I have just one question which goes to the last statement on the first page where you say, "I believe that if there were to be an interruption at this time, it would take a matter of years to regain momentum—with the consequent irreplaceable losses." By that do you mean you feel you have to have this entire amount of money?

Mr. GRAY. No, sir. The sentence just before that says that the main thing is a reauthorization of the funding—of course, as much as the Congress, on the basis of evidence presented to it, can support.

I would like to clarify my point if it is not clear. The States, as you will hear, have geared themselves up in this program, or most of them have. Many private organizations feel that things are now moving, as I have tried to indicate. I think if the Congress should fail to reauthorize funds for this act, in whatever amount it may turn out to be, things in the States would grind to a halt. I think it would take us some years

to regain the kind of momentum that is now, I believe, taking place in this field. This is my point, sir. It was not related to the amount of money.

Mr. ASPINALL. Thank you very much. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. I want to thank you for your presence and your contribution today, and for everything you have done.

The only comment I have is a parenthetical one prompted by your side comment concerning the necessity of building up in youth an appreciation of the past. I also appreciate the National Register of Historic Places.

In keeping with what you have mentioned to us, I would like to point out one of the descriptions here and, with the reading, point out again to those who compiled these volumes the necessity of veracity when we are trying to prepare this. On page 272 you speak of the Wounded Knee Battlefield near Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. It says:

The engagement at Wounded Knee on December 29, 1890, was the last significant clash between Indians and soldiers in North America. Their grievances encouraged the Sioux to adopt the religious beliefs of the Ghost Dance, or Messiah Craze, during the winter of 1889-1890.

Army troops attempted to put down the movement by arresting its leaders. The Ghost Dance campaign forced the Sioux to abandon the Ghost Dance religion and to accept the teachings of the white man.

Not more than six of the Indians wounded had a chance to take the white's man's teachings, because they were all slaughtered in what wasn't a battle but a very sad chapter of history. The real artifacts are not at Wounded Knee Battlefield, because immediately after this battle, in which the Indian leader was a man named Kicking Bear, an Army colonel by the name of Pettigrew took some Army wagons over to the site and hauled everything he could find, including Kicking Bear's ceremonial shirt, to Sioux Falls where all these things are now appropriately ensconced in the Pettigrew Museum. That is the course of true Indian artifacts, because he picked up everything left in the camp. I think there were some women and children who got away after the shooting was all over.

I say this parenthetically, and it is not intended as criticism. When we prepare these National Registers of Historic Places, I think we have to be careful that we also pay a little closer attention to the historic truth involved in the descriptions. I do not direct that to you, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would the gentleman recommend an amendment to this bill to take care of that situation?

Mr. KYL. No. I say it parenthetically. We can get carried away in this thing. I do not think we lose anything by being honest about what happened at some of these places. That is the point.

Mr. GRAY. May I reply for emphasis?

Mr. KYL. Certainly.

Mr. GRAY. I agree with what you say. I cannot disagree with your history. I might say that the keeper of the Register, which is a function of the National Park Service at present, I am sure has made a very careful note of what you have said.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Gray, is any emphasis or any special effort being made to elevate or bring greater attention to historic sites and historic

areas in the light of the preparation for the 200th anniversary of the country in 1976?

Mr. GRAY. Yes, sir. I can speak really only to the National Trust in this respect. It happens that our president, Mr. James Biddle, is a member of the Commission, very active in the affairs of the Commission, and we have felt this is a very happy thing because of the feeding of ideas and programs and notions back and forth between the National Trust and the Commission.

I have no doubt that the whole preservation community has its focus on 1976 as a year when we really would be well underway and beginning to get on top of the preservation problem.

Mr. CAREY. This index is very helpful. It of course does not comprise the total ledger of historic preservation because we do not have the National Monuments in here, do we? We have the historic places under your group.

Mr. GRAY. May I point out the National Trust is not responsible for the Register. It is the Park Service. Their representatives would be better able to answer questions about it. We are all for the National Register, and we make suggestions, but we have no responsibility for it.

Mr. CAREY. The only reason I bring it up is, looking at New York, I find there is less emphasis than I would like to see on the total historical values in New York, the reason being that while we do have the Brooklyn Bridge, the Brooklyn Heights Historic District, and one house, Pieter Wyckoff House, it would seem much more history than that could be recognized in New York.

Mr. GRAY. There would be no question about that. I can speak to that point generally.

May I point out this is the first edition of the Historic Register, which over the period of years ahead will be expanded under the direction of the Congress, as a matter of fact.

Mr. CAREY. Thank you very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to reiterate what I said earlier, that I have a great deal of admiration for you and for the work you have done and for people like you who have contributed so much to the work that has taken too little of our interest, I think.

I could not help but reflect upon your comment a moment ago that you have been offered buildings that really ought to be preserved. I would assure you, we have in my State at least one full city we would like to offer you if you could do it. If we had had model cities and urban renewal 100 years ago, that city would not exist today, but it does. If we had an Appalachian program, I suppose we would still have 30,000 people living out there in the hills trying to live on Government largesse. But that is another story.

I am concerned that the efforts we undertake in the field of historic preservation be a stimulus to the States, and not simply to replace their efforts. I would take from your statement that you feel this has been the case; that we are stimulating the efforts of the other political and private groups. Is that correct?

Mr. GRAY. I have no question about that. There is no question whatsoever. I think the existence of the Historic Preservation Act of



1966, redeclaring the national policy in this area, has had a tremendous effect. There are certain things the act provides, such as the Advisory Council.

I think also, Mr. Chairman, it is fair to say—Mr. Aspinall referred to “free money.” I guess this is an apt characterization, but there isn’t anything that could stimulate the States more than some incentive to appropriate funds of their own. They have been very slow in the past. We all know this. Some have been better than others.

A few years ago we had asked the wife of the Governor of one of our great Western States to become active in this movement, and he wanted to find out what it was. He said to me in my office, “My state doesn’t have anything to preserve.” I hope I convinced him otherwise.

The chairman pointed out the lack of representation of certain areas on the Advisory Council. They are relatively new States and are rich in their own history. I believe this act is the only way States could have been stimulated really to engage in planning, making their surveys, and then beginning the project operations in their own States.

Mr. McCURE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Delegate from Puerto Rico.

Mr. CORDOVA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I just want to state to you, Mr. Gray, that I appreciate your statement and your dedication to the work of the preservation of historic sites, a labor to which we are deeply committed in Puerto Rico.

Mr. GRAY. I know that. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Gray.

Mr. GRAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Peter G. Powers, General Counsel, representing Mr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

**STATEMENT OF PETER G. POWERS, GENERAL COUNSEL, REPRESENTING S. DILLON RIPLEY, SECRETARY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. ROBERT M. ORGAN, CHIEF, CONSERVATION ANALYTICAL LABORATORY**

Mr. POWERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ripley has asked me to express his regret that he cannot be here himself. We only learned of this hearing late on Monday.

Mr. TAYLOR. It was only set last week.

Mr. POWERS. We are grateful to have this opportunity, however. He has asked me to read his statement and to answer any questions you might have about it.

With your permission, I would like to introduce Dr. Robert M. Organ, who is the Chief of our Conservation Analytical Laboratory at the Smithsonian. He is a well-recognized expert in conservation himself, in case you have technical questions which I cannot answer.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to present the views of the Smithsonian Institution on H.R. 14896. While we, of course, support the bill as a whole, I will confine my remarks to section 2, which would authorize U.S. membership in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, popu-

larly known as the "Rome Centre." This proposal has the approval of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents, the State Department, the agencies represented on the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and numerous public and private organizations throughout the country.

The structure, purposes, and programs of the Rome Centre are set forth in some detail in the statement which accompanied this legislation when it was introduced. I would like to add only a few summary comments to emphasize the importance of the Centre to the United States.

The Rome Centre is an independent international organization dedicated to the preservation of our cultural, as distinguished from our natural, heritage: archeological discoveries, historic structures, and artifacts of all kinds. In 11 years the Centre's membership has grown from five to 52 member states. The Centre's record of service demonstrates that it is not a debating society, but a dedicated professional body which organizes conferences and seminars, provides training courses, sponsors research, and collects and disseminates new knowledge in the many difficult and technical branches of conservation.

The earliest examples of cultural property found in the United States include ancient habitation sites and residues of man's tools and utensils. Among these are Indian sites and the forts of early settlers. Examples of later date include colonial plantations and early buildings with their contents. Less monumental are the expensive objects brought here from other and ancient civilizations that serve, in places of higher learning and in the Nation's museums, to help citizens of many ethnic groups to understand their own cultural origins and to relate to others—an indispensable basis for stable social conditions.

The physical preservation of this heritage is not assured by any natural means. Its survival depends upon the professional skills of scientists, conservators, and restorers who make special studies of the nature of deterioration of all of the varied material—stone, wood, textiles, paints, and metals—that enter into the complex makeup of cultural objects.

These special skills are not being adequately provided in the United States. The situation is critical: a committee set up by the American Group of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works foresees a need for training 100 to 200 conservators in the next decade, 85 percent of them specialists in archaeological objects and the others in art restoration. At present the supply of American specialists is so inadequate that museums advertise vacancies for many months. These are frequently filled by people trained in Europe.

I might comment, Dr. Organ was originally with the British Museum. We had to go to England to find a head for our own conservation lab.

The Belmont Report to the President on museum needs (America's Museum: The Belmont Report, issued by the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities—October 1968) states, at page 57: "The task of conserving and restoring the millions of objects in America's 6,000 museums is an enormous one," and details the priority need for additional research and training. It is widely recognized that the only way to increase training and research efforts in this specialized field re-

quires cooperation with outstanding conservators in Europe, advantaged as they are by the variety of material at hand, and their well established training and research institutions.

Contact with the Rome Centre brings access to worldwide sources of information on conservation topics via its library and card indexes (the Centre has sent out 13,000 Xeroxed pages in 15 months). The Centre has stimulated or supported the publication, sometimes in several languages, of 10 collections of technical papers on conservation topics written by recognized experts, including one American.

Among the training programs which the Centre has developed and sponsored are the annual course for architect-restorers in conservation of monuments and the course on mural paintings in Rome, and the course on the examination and conservation of cultural property at the Institut du Patrimoine Artistique in Brussels. These training activities will be greatly increased when the Centre moves to larger quarters in 1971. The Rome Centre has also organized regional centers in Africa and India for technician training in those areas, and another is being developed in Mexico. It is hoped that a regional center could be planned in the United States.

The technical staff of the Rome Centre has carried out over 60 advisory missions to all parts of the world, including three to the United States. In May 1967, the director carried out a mission to Honolulu to conduct a course of training in conservation at the Academy of Arts and the Bishop Museum.

In our opinion and, I believe, that of every organization in the country concerned with the preservation of our cultural heritage, it will be of great value for the United States to join, and to help direct, the many sided activities of this unique international center that is located so favorably for the development and dissemination of knowledge and skills that are in such desperately short supply in the United States.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

At this point, with your permission, I would like to introduce for the record a letter from the United States National Commission for UNESCO. Mrs. Helen Burgess, who is a member of that committee, is present here this morning, and she asked me to read this letter and put it in the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Go right ahead.

Mr. POWERS. This letter is dated January 27, 1970, and reads:

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO,  
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In regard to H.R. 14896, we would like to inform you that on June 20, 1967, the Executive Committee of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO adopted a resolution setting forth the Commission's support for the Rome International Centre as follows:

*Now therefore be it resolved, That the United States National Commission for UNESCO gives its full support to United States membership in the Rome Centre, at the earliest possible date, as being consistent with and in furtherance of the interests of the United States in the preservation of cultural property both in this nation and abroad*

The Commission has supported this position ever since and hopes that favorable action may now be taken to bring about U.S. membership. The needs for

research and training in the field of historic preservation are increasing steadily, and the services of the Rome International Center are greatly needed, both in the USA and abroad.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Helen Hamilton Burgess  
Mrs. HELEN BURGESS,  
*Member, Committee on Cultural Activities.*

One more thing I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, if I could.

Because of the shortness of time of the notice of this hearing, I am not sure how many people who have expressed their interest in the activities of the Rome Centre have been able to communicate with the committee. I thought I would like to read a list of the people from whom we have heard in the past several years who are in favor of the United States membership in the Rome Centre. I think some of these will communicate directly with the committee, but—

Mr. TAYLOR. You say there are now 52 member states?

Mr. POWERS. That is correct.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are we one of those?

Mr. POWERS. No, we are not.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are not a member of it?

Mr. POWERS. No.

Mr. TAYLOR. Will you furnish us a list of the names of the nations that are participating members?

Mr. POWERS. Yes, I would be delighted to, Mr. Chairman.

I have a list of 48 which is complete through the beginning of 1969. There are 4 more I would have to add to that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection, the detailed list will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The material follows:)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
Washington, D.C., January 30, 1970.

Hon. ROY A. TAYLOR,

*Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: With reference to your request at the hearing on H.R. 14896, I am pleased to submit the following list of the Member States of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre):

Albania	Iran	Pakistan
Austria	Iraq	Paraguay
Belgium	Israel	Peru
Brazil	Italy	Poland
Bulgaria	Japan	Portugal
Cambodia	Jordan	Rumania
Ceylon	Korea	Spain
Cyprus	Kuwait	Sudan
Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Switzerland
France	Libya	Syria
Gabon	Madagascar	Thailand
Germany (Federal Republic)	Malaysia	Turkey
Ghana	Malta	United Arab Republic
Guinea	Morocco	United Kingdom
Honduras	Mexico	Yugoslavia
India	Netherlands	
	Nigeria	

It is my understanding that four more states have recently joined the Centre or applied for membership.

I hope this information will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

PETER G. POWERS, *General Counsel.*

Mr. KYL. May I also ask unanimous consent that the list of those who have expressed interest be made a part of the record.

Mr. POWERS. Could I read it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection, it may be made a part of the record. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. POWERS. This is a list of those who have expressed support in the last several years for the membership of the United States in the Rome Centre:

The American Group of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works.

The American Association of Museums.

The United States National Committee of the International Council of Museums.

The American Institute of Architects.

The Association of Art Museum Directors.

The Cleveland Art Museum.

The Windsor Museum.

The Museum of Harvard University.

The University of Colorado Museum.

I wish the member from Colorado were here.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Colonial Williamsburg.

The National Gallery of Art.

The New York State Historical Association.

The National Archives.

The Library of Congress.

The National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

And, of course, all the members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

I believe the committee will hear from some of these people directly but, as I said, the time was extremely short and there are many other meetings taking place at the same time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you know what the budget of the Centre is?

Mr. POWERS. I believe it is approximately \$120,000 a year right now.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do the members share in this equally?

Mr. POWERS. The formula for their contribution is 1 percent of their contribution to UNESCO.

Mr. TAYLOR. How much would it cost the United States?

Mr. POWERS. There is a limit of 30 percent. No country can contribute more than 30 percent of the organization's budget. This is the same rule that UNESCO has. We had in the statement a calculation that it would be approximately \$60,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. The most it would cost the United States would be \$60,000?

Mr. POWERS. Approximately \$60,000 this year, in 1970.

Mr. TAYLOR. Per year?

Mr. POWERS. As the number of nations grows and the total budget of the organization grows, our contribution would go up gradually, but I believe that it would not exceed, certainly not in the next 5 years, the \$100,000 limit which is placed in the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are these nations paying their dues?

Mr. POWERS. Yes; they are. I think only one of the smaller nations

is in deficit. Their contribution to UNESCO is so small that they owe them \$46. But they have frozen their foreign exchange.

Mr. TAYLOR. In your statement you recommend that we participate in the Rome Centre. What does the word "participate" mean?

Mr. POWERS. As I said, this is a practical organization of professionals. It is not, as the statement said, a debating team. The Rome Centre holds biennial general assemblies to determine the policy of the Centre, and also to discuss the publications program and technical matters. The United States sent a representative, Dr. Organ, to the last general assembly of the Rome Centre as an observer. We would be invited as members to attend the general assembly. It is my belief that the U.S. representative would be elected a member of the Council of the Rome Centre. In that way we would be able to participate in the planning of the activities of the Centre and to insure that the courses they are to give would be those which would be most useful to the training of specialists for the United States.

The statement also mentions, I believe, the possibility of a regional center in the United States, and that would be a very valuable thing that we would be able to take part in the planning of if the United States were to be a member of the Rome Council.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. No questions.

Mr. TAYLOR. The delegate from Puerto Rico.

Mr. CORDOVA. No questions.

Mr. POWERS. There was an earlier question that I heard addressed to Mr. HARTZOG, I think by Mr. McClure. Was this the only organization, or didn't we participate in other organizations? The answer to that is that there is no other organization like the Rome Centre. There is a group, of which I happen to be a member, and so does Dr. Organ, called the International Institute for Conservation. It is a purely private group. It has no staff. It has no facilities. It has very limited funds. It is largely a professional membership organization.

The Rome Centre is unique. We have no other way of forwarding the training and research which is required in this field. It is small, but very important.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do most of the other major nations cooperate?

Mr. POWERS. Yes. France, West Germany and England. It is believed Russia will join if we join. It is one of those curious things. I won't promise that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Counsel has a question.

Mr. McELVAIN. Mr. Powers, I have a couple of questions.

The Department of the Interior report on the bill says, on the last page:

We have no objection to the ceiling on annual appropriations for the purposes of the Centre, but we believe the time limitation on funding would be inappropriate in these circumstances.

Do you have any position on that statement?

Mr. POWERS. I am sure we are so much in favor of joining that, no matter how you do it, we would be extremely grateful. However, I would support that amendment, because sooner or later, with the de-

crease in the value of money and the increase in the UNESCO budget, it is conceivable that that \$100,000 would not be enough, although I think it will be enough for 5 years.

Mr. McELVAIN. The \$100,000 figure is ample, I think, according to the figures that were included in the Executive communication.

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Mr. McELVAIN. The real essence of the question, though, is not so much as to the amounts of money that are to be authorized, but whether or not it would be wise for the Congress to retain some oversight to determine 6 years hence whether our participation in this endeavor should be continued.

Mr. POWERS. I can see no objection to that.

Mr. McELVAIN. In other words, you would have to come back or somebody representing the United States would have to come back and have this extended, but it would not have any other detrimental effect that I can see.

Mr. POWERS. I think that probably would be desirable. We all would rather not take an examination, and it is not fashionable these days to give grades, but I think the performance of the people interested in this under this bill should be periodically reviewed, and 5 years is probably a good period for that.

Mr. McELVAIN. The next question I have has to do with the other departmental report that involves the Rome Centre, No. 4, which provides that the Secretary of State shall make the appointments. Is there a particular reason why the Secretary of State should make those appointments, rather than the Advisory Council?

Mr. POWERS. This in an international organization, and I believe that simply reflects the practice of the executive branch that appointments to international organizations are made by the Secretary of State.

I do not think it is necessary, speaking as a lawyer, that the act actually provide that the Secretary of State shall make the appointments, because that would be the practice in any event. However, I think it would be clearer if it did so state.

The Advisory Council would have no authority by itself to make the actual appointments. It is a matter of form rather than great substance.

Mr. McELVAIN. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. In the articles constituting the Rome Centre, private institutions can be associate members. Do we now have associate membership of any kind?

Mr. POWERS. No, we do not. I believe it is the intention of the Smithsonian to join as an associate member. That is more in the nature of good works than having any particular participation in the Centre.

There are, I think, four associate members: The National Gallery of Praetoria, the Swiss Institute for the Study of Art, the Vatican Museum, and the Contemporary Art Museum of Sao Paulo in Brazil.

Mr. KYL. Just as a point of interest for my colleagues, there is a provision in this particular facet of the international organization which provides that if members do not pay their dues for 2 years, they are suspended; and if they do not pay for 4 years, they are ousted. We have had some serious arguments about that particular point in connection with other U.N. operations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. McElvain has an additional question.

Mr. McELVAIN. In terms of the operation of the Centre, is it accurate to say that, in the absence of U.S. participation in the Center, U.S. citizens would be denied the opportunity of participating in the training programs and that sort of thing?

Mr. POWERS. Yes.

Mr. McELVAIN. What is the real disadvantage of not belonging?

Mr. POWERS. The classes that are given, the courses that are given in Rome are oversubscribed. Naturally, the Centre cannot give priority to a student of the United States when a citizen of one of its member organizations wishes to take part. Very few, I think only one or two Americans have been able to attend those courses.

Mr. McELVAIN. That is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much, Mr. Powers.

Mr. POWERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have some State representatives. I think there are three of them. We might call them up and ask questions of them jointly after they are called.

Dr. Charles E. Lee, director, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, and vice president, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers.

Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., acting chairman, Massachusetts Historic Commission and president of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers.

Mr. Robert Williams, vice president, National Association of State Liaison Officers.

We will hear you first, Dr. Lee.

**STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES E. LEE, DIRECTOR, SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, AND VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION LIAISON OFFICERS**

Dr. LEE. I will be brief.

As vice president of this national organization, I want you to be sure to hear from Dr. Hale, the president of the organization.

I might tell you that I am a misplaced North Carolinian down in South Carolina. I grew up in your home district and have great admiration for the historic sites program of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR. You will be coming back when you retire. They always do.

Dr. LEE. I might. I have heard from H. D. Jones, my colleague in North Carolina, that he and Governor Scott are very worried about the deterioration of our old State Capitol, which is one of the most beautiful in the United States. I certainly hope that your folks in the Tarheel State will be able to take advantage of this program.

I am going to let my prepared statement stand for itself and make just a few remarks directed to some of the comments.

Mr. TAYLOR. Without objection, your entire statement will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement follows:)



STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES E. LEE, DIRECTOR, SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

It is an honor to appear before this Congressional Sub-Committee to speak for the National Conference for State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers and for the State of South Carolina. In a way, South Carolina started this off. Some of you may not know that South Carolina was the very first state to elect members to the very first Congress of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution. We are proud of that fact, and other parts we have played in our national history.

I think it might help you if I tell you about three places in South Carolina which were entered on the National Register in response to the Act of 1966. One of these is the Old Star Fort and Village of Ninety Six in Greenwood County, South Carolina, Congressman Bryan Dorn's District. Here at the junction of two Indian trading paths, South Carolina established a courthouse town in 1769. The British fortified it after they overran South Carolina in 1780. General Nathanael Greene of Rhode Island and Light Horse Harry Lee of Virginia took it under siege in 1781 and forced the British to abandon it. Safeguarded by private citizens over the years, the site of the old village and the Revolutionary fortifications have been preserved. Now we propose to develop the area as a combined recreational and historical area where citizens from all over the United States can visit. The county historical society has paid for professional archeological investigation; the county government has hired a professional curator and staff; the State of South Carolina is contributing \$150,000 for development; Federal help has been applied for under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Over on the Catawba River, in Congressman Tom Gettys' District, surrounded by a beautiful natural area, where mountain laurel and rare white spider lilies grow side by side, are the remains of the Landsford Canal. This was the home of William R. Davie, founder of the University of North Carolina, and later governor of that state. During the American Revolution he served under the command of General Thomas Sumter, a native of Virginia, known to history as the South Carolina Gamecock. Under Davie's command was a youngster named Andrew Jackson, who, of course, grew up to be President of the United States from the great State of Tennessee. All three of these men camped at Landsford during the Revolution. The canal itself was built in the 1820's—three beautiful locks illustrating the canal phase in the history of American transportation, which begins with the Indian trading path and ends with the jet plane and inter-state highway. The canal was built by a West Point engineer named Robert Leckie and conceived by architect and engineer named Robert Mills, whose name is not unknown around Washington. The Chester County Historical Society brought this rich historical spot to our attention. Its owner, Duke Power Company, plans to turn it over to the State of South Carolina in fee simple or on long-term lease to the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. The State has appropriated \$150,000 for its initial development and has programed half a million more. It will become a major state park where visitors from all over may enjoy and be strengthened by the natural beauty and patriotic history which is the American birthright. Federal help under the National Historic Preservation Act will be applied for.

Down in Charleston, Mendel Rivers District, near the hub of the universe, the corner of Broad and Meeting Streets, is Robert Mills' famous Fireproof Building, the home of South Carolina Historical Society. Mills learned how to design the Treasury Building here in Washington by practicing on the Fireproof Building in Charleston, even as he learned how to design the Washington Monument by designing the smaller Maxey and De Kalb monuments in Columbia and Camden. Among the treasures of the South Carolina Historical Society are the papers of a President of the Continental Congress, Henry Laurens, and of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, twice Federalist party nominee for President of the United States. After one hundred and fifty years of service, however, Mills' beautiful and practical Fireproof Building needs renovating so that its precious documents may be adequately safeguarded, and so that the visitors from all over the world who come to study them may use them with convenience and comfort. The Society, a private body, is successfully raising half of the restoration costs; a National Historic Preservation grant of \$48,500 for the remainder has been applied for.

Gentlemen, I think these three examples from one of our smaller and poorer states show Congress' wisdom in passing the National Historic Preservation Act

of 1966 and need for its extension and greater support. The historic places of which I have talked are in South Carolina, but the names which I have mentioned in connection with them are American names with implications going far beyond the borders of the Palmetto State. American history is woven into one fabric. If, as I have demonstrated, Rhode Island, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee have a stake in South Carolina history, South Carolina can claim a share in the historic treasures of our sister states. South Carolina's Robert Mills has left his imprint in the nation's capital. Our great John C. Calhoun placed Fort Snelling at the mouth of the Minnesota when he was Secretary of War. Two of our sons, William B. Travis and James Butler Bonham, died for Texas at the Alamo.

As I have shown, all sorts of people in South Carolina have responded enthusiastically to the National Historic Preservation Act—private persons, local and state historical societies, county and state governments, and business corporations. The General Assembly of South Carolina has increased the staff of my department to implement the Act passed by Congress. We have submitted a preliminary survey of 1,174 sites and a historic preservation plan to the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation. We requested Federal aid of more than \$787 for the current fiscal year, for which state and local matching funds are actually at hand. During the coming five years we project matching ability and projected applications of \$10,725,000. When the need is so great that a response like this can come from a small state like mine, consider how great the need is and how great the response can be from all of the fifty states.

Gentlemen, a nation, like a person, lives in the present only by the support it receives from remembering the accomplishments and achievements of the past. In preserving the evidence of our great American past, we can carry that past through the difficult present into an even greater American future.

Dr. LEE. One of the reasons the States are slow in showing their need and response to this program, of course, is that the act has required a systematic survey before we could show our actual need. We have been in the tooling-up phase, and we are only now able to express our real response to this act.

I will give you a brief example from South Carolina. During this fiscal year in South Carolina, in response to this act, we are spending in actual funds \$750,000. This does not include the addition of three staff members from my own department and two more staff members who will be joining me in July.

Mr. TAYLOR. How much in Federal funds?

Dr. LEE. That is all State funds I am talking about. This is our matching capability in response to the act. We are asking the General Assembly of South Carolina during the next year for a bond issue of over \$3 million to meet the specific purposes of this act. We have projected in South Carolina alone during the next 5 years a total of \$10 million State matching capability, which is more than is contemplated by the new authorization.

One other comment, and then I want to defer to Dr. Hale.

We people in the States have our constituents, too. Since Congress passed this act in 1966, not a week goes by but what someone in the counties of South Carolina is on the phone at my desk asking, "When can we take advantage of the National Historic Preservation Act?"

While this committee hearing was going on, I was called to the phone by a reporter from the Charleston News & Courier who wanted to know when Charleston was going to be able to get the money it had applied for as a grant-in-aid to match local funds in restoring the Fireproof Building.

We have our constituents. We also have our masters. I mentioned the amount of money that the General Assembly of South Carolina has

appropriated in support of their program. I have to be able to justify the pressure that I have placed on them to give me money to meet the demands that Congress has made.

The truth, Mr. Chairman, is that the States and localities are waiting, ready, and able, and it is the Congress that has been lagging on this program.

Mr. ASPINALL. Let me ask the gentleman a question. Have you ever appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives, asking for help?

Dr. LEE. No, sir; but I will, and I visited every Member of my congressional delegation this fall to let them know of our needs.

Mr. ASPINALL. If you expect to come to this committee and make a presentation that is constructive, then you had better follow through with some of the other duties. We took care of the authorizing responsibility, and it was up to you and others interested in this program to get to the executive branch of Government to recommend the funds and to convince the Appropriations Committees, where the appropriation authority lies, of the need and desirability of these expenditures. Don't make a general criticism of Congress when we gave you the tools with which to work to get the money you say you need. Don't talk to us about lagging on this program when the authority has been available, but not used. You go and talk to the people who control the money and convince them that your program is, as you say, ready, able, and waiting and that it merits their support even in these times when funds are so limited.

Dr. LEE. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect—

Mr. ASPINALL. You do not have to have any respect.

Dr. LEE. With all due respect, with respect to truth, one thing that we are hindered by here is a lack of communication between the executive branch and the Congress. I hold in my hand here a sheet which projects South Carolina's matching capability for the next 5 years, which has been in the hands of the Department and will be a part of the data Mr. Hartzog will give you.

Mr. ASPINALL. I happen to come from a State that has not asked for anything and has not gotten any benefits out of this. They are working on it and have some fine organizations like the State historical society. But if I know anything about some of these States that look to help from Uncle Sam, all they think about is getting out and getting the money, then when they get it they'll worry about what to do with it.

You have to do more than that. You have to present a case, just as we have asked the representatives of the Park Service and the Department of the Interior to justify their case before us this morning. When we gave the authority, as we did, you do not need to come before us to make your complaint about the lack of funds. You go to the place where it is.

Dr. LEE. You were out of the room when I began my testimony.

Mr. ASPINALL. I heard the last part of it and your criticism of Congress.

Dr. LEE. In the first part of that testimony, I indicated that the State of South Carolina has appropriated for spending this fiscal year \$750,000 in direct response to this program.

Mr. ASPINALL. This is fine. You are in order as far as that is concerned. But don't come before us and tell it. We cannot put up the

matching dollars. You have to go down and talk to the Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget so that the moneys are included in the President's budget. Then you go to the Appropriations Committees and convince them of the merits of the requests. We just authorize the program which sets the machinery in motion, but its largely your responsibility to see to it that it becomes something tangible.

Dr. LEE. Yes, sir, but it is appropriate in this committee to ask you to raise the limitations that are in the bill as it is written.

Mr. ASPINALL. If we find that there can be a justification. It is appropriate for us to review and reevaluate what we thought we were authorizing in light of events which have taken place. If the people downtown are going to work honestly with the Congress, then perhaps we will raise these amounts. But if they are going to lead us along and trigger State action without following through then, I am not about to raise the amount.

Mr. McCLURE. I want to make the comment, because I think it is a very common misapprehension by people all over the country, that the authorization promises something and that you gain something when you have a large authorization. I think what the chairman is trying to say, and what I was trying to get across to you is that it does not make a darn bit of difference what the ceiling is if you do not come close to the lower ceiling that was established some years ago. The real challenge does not lie in getting an authorization that is 10 times as large as the appropriation. The real challenge is to get the appropriation that approaches the old authorization. We could increase this authorization as is asked here today and it would mean not one thing to you and would not aid you one dime in your expenditures. The real challenge is there and not here. That is what the chairman is trying to say. I certainly concur in what he is saying.

Mr. ASPINALL. It is not our fault or the fault of Congress, for that matter. As I said earlier, the first defeat of this program was in the Department of the Interior itself. The Bureau of the Budget cut back even more, so that the program would not have been satisfactory to you if it had been funded as recommended.

Dr. LEE. Yes, sir. I tried to explain at the beginning of my remarks, however, why this indication from the States or the response from the States has appeared so low. If you read the details of the act, you realize that it requires first of all, systematic survey of the sites in each of the States. In my own State this has amounted already to \$1,037 before you can make significant application for project grant-in-aid money, where the significant moneys lie. In response to this paperwork, which is why I had to add three men to my staff without one cent of help from Congress, in response to this paperwork we appropriated money from the State. I have gone to my general assembly and asked for help. I filed my survey with the office and I can show that I am now eligible during this fiscal year for \$787,000. This is the matching money. I can show also that I am in line for \$10 million in matching money South Carolina funds during the coming year. The demand has been slow in coming because the mechanics of the act make it slow in coming. We have been in the tuning up stage. Now we are in the stage where we actually need the money in hand. We are under pressure from our own constituents here, and heavy pressure.

Mr. McCLURE. Dr. Lee, I am sympathetic to that. I think your presentation here is proper. We would be deluding you if we said that our increase in authorization in this committee is meaningful unless it is matched by the appropriations.

Dr. LEE. Surely, I understand that.

Mr. McCLURE. You would be deluding yourself if you win the battle by getting a larger authorization in the face of the kind of appropriations that have been made in the past.

Dr. LEE. We have no hope of getting more than a million during the next fiscal year or 2 million thereafter unless this committee raises the ceiling. Isn't that correct?

Mr. McCLURE. Yes, that is correct.

Dr. LEE. I have shown that in my own State I have more in matching capability than is contemplated for the whole 54 States and territories.

I am not asking you people to give us money. I am asking you to raise the ceiling.

Mr. McCLURE. I think we are approaching an understanding of each other's position. Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. I might state to the gentleman that we too are embarrassed that the Congress authorized the program and did not follow through with adequate appropriations. Of course, they originate in another committee, but they originate first with the Bureau of the Budget.

The gentleman is correct in stating that the passage of this legislation is needed in order to continue the program. Then annual appropriations are needed, also. So we have to sort of make the fight twice. Let me state that I for one commend the State of South Carolina for its interest in history. South Carolina is one of the original States and has much history to preserve. This is a fine project. When you get your people interested in a \$3 million bond issue for this cause, I think it is showing that they are sensitive to the needs of the preservation program.

The gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. I think, Mr. Chairman, there has to be one other thing said about this delusion. We can blame anyone we want to about authorizations and appropriations. When this country has a national debt bigger than the combined national debts of all other countries in the world and when inflation increases by 6 percent a year, everybody will have to share in the cutbacks and there is not any way to get around it. I am not going to tell you you are going to get more money because I do not think you are going to get more money. If this means you are going to have to wait, you will have to wait and take the heat like anybody else.

I think you have to be realistic until the economic condition of the country gets under control and we get under control. You are not going to be any better off than you are. You better not fool any of the folks back home into thinking that they will have a lot of money for this purpose, because they will not. They have sewer and water projects and roads and 10,000 other projects in the same boat. You just as well know it and I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. Lee, have you finished with your statement?

Dr. LEE. Yes, I will make one answer. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. McClure, that the Congress should be deluded. They should realize quite clearly that you people have put the States to work in passing this law in 1966. That is why Dr. Hale and Mr. Williams and I are here. This program to date has been like a walking stick stuck between our legs tripping us up rather than helping us. In terms of old-fashioned North Carolina talk, Mr. Taylor, the time has come to put up or shut up.

Mr. TAYLOR. As I said, we have been embarrassed that the Congress has not followed through on it. This originates with the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committee and that is why the chairman said you will need to appear before them.

Dr. LEE. We shall.

Mr. TAYLOR. Personally, I am proud to see this interest from the States. That is essential to the program. We have been cut in a budget squeeze here with Vietnam and so many other things. The gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. McCLURE. I think what we are trying to say is the same as you are trying to say, except from a different standpoint. I recognize that the Federal Government has deluded people over the last several years and Congress has been a party to that delusion and not in this instance, but in many others. We have over-stimulated the expectations of the people to the extent that we simply cannot fulfill. I think that the gentleman from Iowa is saying, "Yes, we have, and we are not going to be more able to fulfill it this year than last year." This is a judgment that the appropriations committee will make. I share his pessimism as to the ability to get anything like the kinds of funds you are talking about. But it is not just your program in which Congress has done that over the last several years. It is many. I would say to you and people like yourself throughout this country, if you want to put a stop to that, tell your Congressman that you are not deluded by great big authorizations that are not matched by appropriations.

Dr. LEE. We have to look at everything clear eyed and if we have to cut back, we will have to cut back.

Mr. TAYLOR. Dr. Hale, we will now listen to you.

**STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD W. HALE, JR., ACTING CHAIRMAN  
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION AND PRESIDENT  
OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION LIAISON OFFICERS**

Dr. HALE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will make a brief presentation, and to keep it brief, I will read it to you.

My name is Richard Hale. I am the acting chairman of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, and its executive under secretary of the Commonwealth, John F. X. Davoren, who is the Massachusetts State historic preservation officer. A State's liaison officer, it should be explained, is the person in each State or territory to whom has been assigned the duty of conducting surveys under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and making submissions for his State to the national register of historic places. Besides that, the newly

formed organization of such liaison officers, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers, has elected me its president. Therefore, I can speak not only for Massachusetts but for those in the 54 other States and territories who operate the national historic preservation program at the State level.

There are two points which the members of the national conference would like to have made at this hearing on H.R. 14896.

One is that there is a crying need for money for surveys and planning and that that money will be well spent. Last year the appropriation of \$669,000 for State use fell far short of what the States had put up. This year, with the State survey program under full swing, more than that will be needed. Each State can tell how much of historic value has been uncovered by the survey program, and how that survey program is being integrated into overall planning. Our Massachusetts money, for instance, went into finding out much more than had been previously known about Cape Cod, and, more than that, integrating our findings into the overall planning for the environment being done by the Cape Cod Economic Planning and Development Commission. We want now to continue that relationship with the rest of the regional planning agencies in the State.

The second thing that they would like to have said is that there is a further need for grants for historic preservation of the properties whose value has been demonstrated by the surveys now underway. Seed money in the form of matching preservation funds can make all the difference in such cases. Your time should not be taken up with instances, sometimes of successes against unnecessary difficulty, at other times of failures because hope of help was lost. Every State, I am sure, can give such instances, where the possibility of matching funds would have provided the margin of success and the lack of such hope caused failure. But I would be remiss if I did not state the feeling of the National Conference of State Liaison Officers that the time has now come to plan to go beyond historic surveys to preservation grants.

It is for these two reasons—need of historic surveys to identify the historic heritage that is so important a part of the quality of our environment, and need of grant money to preserve what has been so identified, that leads the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers to hope that the authorization of funds will be larger than \$1 million and \$2 million but will be at least the \$10 million of the previous law, if not far more.

As has already been reported to you by Mr. Hartzog, the States themselves have reported needs far above that and for the record, sir, we are in favor of the rest of H.R. 14896.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you, Mr. Hale.

Now, Mr. Williams.

**STATEMENT OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF  
ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT, DEPART-  
MENT OF STATE, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.**

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, let me first say it is a privilege to appear before you, to represent both the State of Florida and the Conference of State Historic Preservation

Liaison Officers. It is in both of these capacities that I urge you to continue the authorization for funds to finance Public Law 89-665 at no less than the present level of \$10 million a year for at least 6 more years.

I realize that appropriations have never approached that figure, but I feel that it is extremely vital to the historic preservation programs in all of the States that we at least maintain the present authorization. State participation has responded to the challenge of Public Law 89-665 and requests for matching funds already exceed present authorization.

Parenthetically, I think the States would like to say that even in view of all of the facts which members of the committee have presented to us about the situation at hand, our hope for a bigger recommendation from the executive branch is undiminished.

Whether that hope is fulfilled or not is yet to be seen. I would hope that action by this committee would not preclude the hope that we hold that the executive branch and the Budget Bureau will come forward with a larger request this year.

I can testify in all honesty that Public Law 89-665 has opened the people's eyes to the value and richness of our history and culture, and to the need for a vital and continuing historic preservation program. With the exceptions of local efforts in St. Augustine and Pensacola, Fla., there had been little interest or efforts in historic preservation, prior to 1966.

In Florida, we have grown from zero capability to match funds under this law to a \$436,489 capability within the past 2 years. This is no time to destroy hope that funds can be appropriated if and when they become available for historic preservation.

Our State groups are familiar with the activities of my office, and I do not think they are being deluded by Congress. I do not think they are being deluded by us. I think they have been made aware of a heritage which they possess and which belongs to all of us, which is coupled with some responsibility—an opportunity to maintain it and preserve it and make it available to the citizens of the future of this country and of our State. I do not think they feel critical toward Congress or toward the State. But I do think they feel a great deal of hope and optimism and a great deal of enthusiasm for the program that is envisioned in this law. I would hope that we would not take action either in this committee or in the Appropriations Committee which would stifle that enthusiasm or dim that hope or curtail the activities in which they are presently engaged.

Thank you.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much. We appreciate knowing your State interest in the program. That is one of the essentials of success. I agree with you it is not right for Congress to set up a program and encourage State participation and then not follow through. We fear now that if we did what you said, and set up another authorization of \$10 million per year for 6 years, we might again be raising false hopes, and we might again be deceiving the States when the Appropriations Committee and the Bureau of the Budget say no.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I think what I am saying is two things in connection with the amounts. One is that I think they



should be at least \$10 million for the next 6 years, which is in my prepared statement. In addition to that, I think as a result of being at this hearing this morning, I would hope that no action would be taken which would preclude to a response to a greater request from the executive department before that response was made known.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there any questions?

Mr. McELVAIN. Yes, I have just two questions for Dr. Hale. Could you tell us how many States have completed their surveys and are now ready to proceed on specific projects with the matching funds?

Dr. HALE. I know of at least two States which are ready to go immediately, depending on the interpretation of the regulations of the Park Service. I believe South Carolina and Wyoming have already made such applications. It is our hope in Massachusetts to make some very soon. I think you asked that question of Mr. Hartzog.

Mr. McELVAIN. If you have any information in your files as to the progress of the States through your contacts with the liaison officers, you might be able to supply that to the committee at some future time.

Dr. HALE. I should be glad to do it as quickly as possible.

Mr. McELVAIN. The second question I have is, could you supply us with a list of the States showing the amount of moneys that have been appropriated by their various State legislatures, and so forth, which is available. In other words, how much money has the State of Massachusetts, for example, put up?

Dr. HALE. I should be glad to do that. I should add one point and this is a technical point. Any reply would depend on the interpretations of the State budget. Many States—for example, the department of public works maintains Plymouth Rock. Do you consider that part of our money? This is the kind of question. I will not bother you with it. We could give you two sets of quite surprisingly large figures.

Mr. McELVAIN. The subcommittee is interested in this question: How much do you think is available in each State for matching assistance which will qualify under this program? Can you provide that information?

Dr. HALE. I will do that.

Mr. McELVAIN. As Dr. Lee said, in South Carolina, \$750,000 is available. That is what we are looking for. Thank you very much.

(Material to be supplied for the record by Dr. Hale is on p. 84.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much, gentlemen. Personally, I look with favor on programs that encourage cooperation between the Federal Government and the States.

Mr. TAYLOR. Our next witness is Donald Francis Lethbridge.

**STATEMENT OF DONALD FRANCIS LETHBRIDGE, VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS; ACCOMPANIED BY ORIN BULLOCK, COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC RESOURCES, AIA; AND PHILIP A. HUTCHINSON, JR., DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS, AIA**

Mr. LETHBRIDGE. Mr. Chairman, we welcome the opportunity to testify before you.

My name is Francis Lethbridge, I am a practicing architect, fellow and vice president of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital. Accompanying me are: Orin M. Bullock, Jr., a practicing architect, fellow of the AIA, a member of the AIA's committee on historic resources, and the State Preservation Coordinator for the State of Maryland, and Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., director, governmental affairs, AIA. Mr. William L. Slayton, executive vice president of the AIA was present, but had to leave.

For the record, I should note that the American Institute of Architects is a 23,300, member society of licensed architects.

Our purpose in appearing before you today is to express the architectural profession's great concern for the preservation of the invaluable American heritage—our historic properties—and, more specifically, to endorse strongly extension of the national Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665).

In enacting the National Historic Preservation Act, the 89th Congress stressed four points which we believe are still valid today, namely:

(a) that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon, and reflected in, its historic past;

(b) that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people;

(c) that, in the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation; and

(d) that, although the major burdens of historic preservation have been borne and major efforts initiated by private agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the Federal Government to accelerate its historic preservation programs and activities, to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

In furtherance of this declaration Congress authorized a \$32 million, 4-year program.

The National Historic Preservation Act was widely acclaimed by many Americans who believed that their Federal Government was now prepared to take significant steps to preserve our American heritage. But a look at the money appropriated by the Congress to back up the words of the act may serve to underscore the disappointment of those who supported the enactment of a program for the preservation of historic properties throughout the Nation.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS<sup>1</sup>

Fiscal years	Authorization	Appropriation (grants-in-aid)
1967-----	\$2,000,000	0
1968-----	10,000,000	\$300,000
1969-----	10,000,000	100,000
1970-----	10,000,000	969,000

<sup>1</sup> Source: National Park Service.

We would be remiss in not recognizing that there are a great many programs that are of higher fiscal priority than the preservation of historic properties. We know there are serious foreign and domestic commitments on our tax dollars and that this committee and the appropriations committees must carefully weigh the dollars versus the needs. But as spokesmen for the architectural profession we must report that many landmarks, buildings and structures of great historical and cultural value are being lost because of a lack of sufficient concern for this sector of our national heritage.

This inadequacy is illustrated by a 1969 press release from the National Park Service which begins:

"Twenty-five States and Puerto Rico will receive an initial increment of Federal matching funds to assist them in historic site preservation, the Department of the Interior's National Park Service announced . . ."

On further reading it is apparent that the matching funds are slim, indeed. Listed below are the participating States and their allocations:

States:	Matching funds	States—Continued	Matching funds
Alabama -----	\$3,784.87	Ohio -----	\$788.51
Alaska -----	6,308.13	Oklahoma -----	1,002.99
Connecticut -----	1,292.87	Puerto Rico -----	1,892.48
Kansas -----	7,044.59	Tennessee -----	946.22
Maine -----	788.51	Texas -----	2,407.60
Maryland -----	4,578.39	Utah -----	1,892.48
Massachusetts -----	2,838.65	Vermont -----	1,090.51
Michigan -----	4,578.89	Virginia -----	6,164.61
Minnesota -----	1,892.48	Washington -----	1,261.62
Mississippi -----	1,248.87	West Virginia -----	5,992.71
Missouri -----	11,745.09	Wisconsin -----	1,892.48
Nebraska -----	8,101.28	Wyoming -----	2,660.76
New York -----	1,135.46		
North Carolina -----	4,180.70	Total -----	82,500.00

Obviously, the amount of money available—\$82,500—is far short of State needs. Furthermore, we question whether grants of several hundred dollars are worthwhile. A sum of \$788.51 to help Maine survey its properties of historical, archeological and architectural significance seems too small to accomplish very much of import.

We mentioned State financial needs above. This is difficult to predict accurately, but we have some information that may be helpful. Last year, 55 State liaison officers (individuals appointed by the Governor to coordinate State and local interests in historic preservation programs) were asked by the National Park Service to submit 5-year programs indicating their State's need for historic preservation funds. On the basis of replies from 36 States, the needs of 50 States and five territories over a 5-year period—1971-75—amount to \$364,804,000.

(Source: National Park Service.) The Federal share would be one-half, or approximately \$182,402,000. If one compares the need to what is being done to meet it there is obviously a considerable chasm to bridge.

To put this into perspective: In 1969 the AIA appropriated more to restore one building, the Octagon House, than the Park Service had available for its entire historic preservation grants-in-aid program.

I might say parenthetically the AIA appropriated \$350,000 for that purpose as compared to a total amount available in 1969 for other purposes of \$100,000.

Therefore, we recommend continuing or increasing the existing authorization level contained in the 1996 act. We believe it is better to shape the authorization to meet the need than to cut the authorization to the amount of past congressional appropriations. In the final analysis the appropriations can be tailored to the availability of funds. Hopefully, more money can be allocated to historic preservation in the 1970's. The authorization level should not preclude this.

I might add the American Institute of Architects has appeared before the Appropriations Committee in the past and will do so in the future to plead for these needs.

— Despite the lack of funds, the impact of the Preservation Act of 1966 has been significant. State and local governments throughout the Nation have created or enlarged their activities leading toward the conservation of our cultural resources. Quasi-public and private organizations have broadened the scope of their activities to preserve buildings, sites, and objects significant in American history, archaeology, and culture. Private philanthropy and even commercial interests have enlarged their participation in the effort to insure that future generations of Americans will indeed inherit the best from the past.

Programs have been initiated in large cities and in small villages to evaluate their inventory of significant buildings and places. Where unique character exists, many structures have been retained by public-private partnerships through the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of entire neighborhoods, and by the conservation of historic open spaces—all for the recreation, inspiration, and enjoyment of our constantly growing population.

Accompanying the growing Federal interest in historic preservation, many institutions of higher learning have established, or are establishing, curriculum designed to train students to meet the growing demand for professionals equipped to direct the preservation of our cultural heritage. With professional assistance, buildings, sites, and open spaces may be utilized in such a way that they retain the character which makes each unique and at the same time provides modern facilities and amenities. In this way a community can combine its heritage in a meaningful way with its future development.

The first step in the national program envisioned by the Preservation Act of 1966 was a comprehensive inventory of our cultural heritage, State by State, community by community. Significant steps have been taken to achieve such an inventory in the last 3 years under the leadership and guidance of the National Park Service; but, as we have indicated, this has been accomplished without any great measure of the authorized Federal financial assistance.

Statewide plans for the preservation of our heritage can only be formulated after comprehensive inventories of our total resources

have been assembled. The plans, once developed, cannot be activated until adequate funding is available.

Urban and rural development is inevitable. Many of our greatest cultural treasures are to be found in congested older neighborhoods now sadly deteriorated, or in rural areas all but forgotten during the great migrations to the metropolitan areas. The former may be lost by replanning and rebuilding and the latter overrun by highways, powerlines, and commercial development, unless they can be identified and provided the protection each deserves in relation to its importance.

The American Institute of Architects has become increasingly conscious of the importance of our total environment, the character of our cities, and the neighborhoods within them. Groups of buildings, streets, and areas in which there may be great architectural monuments, or places associated with significant events—each with a distinct personality related to the people and their cultural development—record and illuminate the history of our country, maintain a continuity of time and scale within the cityscape, and provide a familiar background for the contemporary, the bright, the new.

Our cultural resources are as much a part of the public domain as are our natural resources and the conservation of these precious and irreplaceable assets should be given a far higher order of priority in the hierarchy of our national programs and goals.

The historic preservation program set in motion by the Congress in 1966 should be continued, and amplified beyond the token support it has received in the past. Your favorable consideration of H.R. 14896 and your reconsideration of the authorization limits are essential to the achievement of the goals which have already been established by the Congress for the protection of this important and most threatened part of our national cultural heritage.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Mr. TAYLOR. I commend the gentleman for a very fine statement. I commend the American Institute of Architects for its interest in and contribution to the preservation of our historical and cultural heritage.

I noted your statement that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a part of our community life. I was also impressed with something Mr. Gray said, which suggested that they are needed to give our young people a sense of appreciation for our historic and cultural heritage and background.

Are there any questions?

Mr. McCURE. I have just this comment.

I appreciate your statement, and I appreciate your concern as expressed in your statement.

Not to put you on the spot, because I do not expect an answer to be given definitively: You mentioned the fact that, in your opinion of your association, we need to redefine the priorities and goals of the country, which of course is the necessary corollary to establishing a priority for this particular program. At least, it is a question which has to be solved somewhere: What else do you cut? What would you remove? What priority is lower than this that is now higher than this so money can be redirected?

Or do we say to the people we want higher taxes in order to finance it?

There are others who would add, but I would not add, to this list the possibility of increased national effort.

I do not expect you to answer that, but that is the dilemma we face.

Mr. LETHBRIDGE. I think perhaps most significantly a new attitude toward conservation of historical and cultural sites and buildings is the most important issue you hear. The country traditionally has been aware and is becoming increasingly aware of the irreplaceable nature of our natural resources. I think it is terribly important that our cultural resources be considered equally important and that people be equally concerned about them.

The objective really should be in the creative use of our cultural resources in the past and in the design and creation of our future environment. This is something that I think has been lacking in the thinking in the past. I think it is a new conservation that we are advocating.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Counsel has a question.

Mr. McELVAIN. Do you have a committee or a body in your organizational structure which is dedicated to following historical preservation activities across the country?

Mr. LETHBRIDGE. Yes, sir; we do. I would like to ask Mr. Bullock to answer that question more specifically, if he cares to.

Mr. BULLOCK. I am the past chairman of the committee which we now call Historic Resources. We have been called the Committee on Historic Preservation and the Committee on Historic Buildings for many years.

We have been trying to point out the value of our architectural resources, trying to help States and individuals in their preservation, and were very active in the 1966 legislation, at least in the background of it.

I would like to add, while I have the floor, Mr. Chairman, that one important facet of this 1966 act has not been brought out at all, at least not directly. The various other departments of the Government—HUD, Transportation, and others—are required by law to clear their projects or their State projects aided by Federal funds, with the National Register to be sure they are not destroying or unnecessarily endangering something on the Register.

This Register, just a document without even having preservation plans which the law anticipates in the future, suddenly has great significance in our preservation activities. If it is not properly funded and adequately funded, it will be longer and longer before that red book gets four times that thick. Two-thirds, then of the potential buildings may be lost to power lines, highways, and what-not.

Mr. McELVAIN. That gets to the essence of the reason I asked the question originally. You mentioned that the Advisory Council considers potentially adverse actions that are federally supported or federally sponsored. In making these reviews, the Advisory Council, I suppose, there are numerous potential conflicts which, I am sure, have been disposed of in both ways; some being all right and given the go-ahead, and some being delayed for further study or consideration of alternatives.

What does the AIA do to help, or to enforce, or to lend their prestige to the views of the Advisory Council in helping it to preserve, for example, a structure like the Mint in San Francisco?

Mr. BULLOCK. I think normally it is on the basis of individual local chapters, individual groups of architects, joining with the preservationists and other organized groups.

Occasionally, in fact almost always, such buildings are brought to the attention of our national committee, and the committee very often investigates and takes a position, either that it is worthy of saving or that it is not.

Architects seldom take a position as a whole on an individual building. It has happened at a number of our national conventions that such action has been taken. It is normally on a local basis, city by city or certainly State by State, that the architects make themselves felt.

Mr. LETHBRIDGE. I might add, the American Institute of Architects has set up a nationwide committee of State coordination officers who are charged with the responsibility in each State of keeping the national American Institute of Architects aware of events that might threaten important buildings or sites in their individual States. So, there is already set up a comprehensive organization to follow this program.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you for your testimony.

We have had Mr. Ed Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, with us all morning. I wonder if he has a statement in regard to the position of the Forest Service in regard to this legislation or any personal observations.

#### **STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. CLIFF, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. CLIFF. Mr. Chairman, I do not have a prepared statement, but on behalf of the Department of Agriculture I would like to endorse this legislation.

We are particularly interested in subsection (b) of section 1, which would add the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the Advisory Council.

The Department of Agriculture administers vast areas of land in the national forest system which contain historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity. This Department has been serving for the past several years as a member pending on the Advisory Council. I have been representing the Secretary of Agriculture as the member pending.

We would like to see the membership on this Council made official by Act of Congress.

Aside from that, I have a deep personal interest and personal involvement as a citizen in historic preservation. I live in a historic district. I am a card-carrying, dues-paying member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. I am a member and have been an officer of the citizens' organization devoted to historic preservation in our community. We have been engaged in numerous campaigns for preservation of historic structures in our community. Some we have lost. Some we have won.

The support of the Advisory Council has been very helpful to citizen groups such as ours when we have been engaged in these contests for preservation of buildings and other things of historic significance.

Because of this personal interest and our official interest, I would like to see this legislation passed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you very much, Mr. Cliff. We appreciate your interest in it. We know the Forest Service is much concerned.

A letter from the National Gallery of Art will be made a part of the record at this point. I have two telegrams, and counsel can decide whether they shall go in the record or in the file.

(The material follows:)

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART,  
Washington, D.C., January 28, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. ASPINALL: It has come to our attention that the subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is about to hold hearings with regard to H.R. 14896 which in section 2 would authorize participation of the United States as a member of the International Center for the Study of and Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. The National Gallery of Art favors participation by the United States in that Centre. The Centre, which is located in Rome, Italy, makes an outstanding contribution to the conservation of works of art, as well as of monuments and archeological objects, in all nations. Therefore, the National Gallery of Art wishes to endorse and recommend enactment of the provisions of section 2 of H.R. 14896, authorizing participation in the Centre and providing for the designation of members of the official delegation.

We are advised that the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the submission of this endorsement and recommendation.

Very truly yours,

J. CARTER BROWN, *Director.*

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

All museums their staffs and membership urge your strong support of H.R. 14896 pending legislation endorsing United States membership in the Rome Centre-International Centre for Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

W. STEPHEN THOMAS,  
Chairman U.S. National Committee-International Council of Museums ICOM.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:

The American group of the International Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works wishes to inform the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of its strong support for the provisions of H.R. 14896 authorizing United States membership in the Rome Center.

IIC-AG includes in its membership professional conservators from all areas in the United States. At its annual meeting in Los Angeles on June 2nd, 1969, it reaffirmed its unanimous support of United States membership in the Rome Center.

CLEMENTS L. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.*

Mr. TAYLOR. We have now run out of witnesses and time. The subcommittee stands adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

(The following material has been submitted for the record:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
Washington, D.C., February 3, 1970.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR WAYNE: As a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, it has come to my attention that you currently have under consideration



by your committee, H.R. 14896. This legislation would amend the act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes.

Section 206 of the proposed legislation would provide for the participation of the United States as a member in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, popularly known as the "Rome Centre."

Of course, the Smithsonian Institution would be directly involved in this project if it is authorized. The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian, at its January 1967 meeting, adopted a resolution supporting United States membership in the Rome Centre. Dr. Ripley, Secretary of Smithsonian, is quite enthused about the benefits that would accrue from such a project.

I would appreciate any consideration you might give to this proposal.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MAHON.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., December 22, 1969.

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The National Historic Preservation Act will expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

This Act, while funded considerably under its authorization, has been of great help to Minnesota in expanding its program for preserving historical sites.

I am enclosing a letter from the Supervisor of Historic Sites in Minnesota, in which he urges extension of the Act and describes programs which have taken place under the present Act.

I respectfully request that this letter be given consideration during your Committee's action on this matter and that the letter from Mr. Coddington be made a part of the record.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT H. QUIE, *Member of Congress.*

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
St. Paul, Minn., December 4, 1969.

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE,  
*Congressman, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN QUIE: We are encouraged by your interest in the reauthorization of the National Historic Preservation Act and we urge you to support an appropriation sufficient to meet the nation-wide needs. The original Act of 1966 authorized an expenditure ceiling of ten million dollars a year. That ceiling does reflect the need. Last year, this program received less than one million. The following should answer your request for more information on what Minnesota has done under the present law, and could do under its extension.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1966, we applied for a grant to conduct a state-wide survey of Minnesota's historic properties. The survey and a comprehensive plan are required by the National Park Service in order to qualify for future preservation grants. We received far less than the \$6,000 we requested. Nevertheless, with the aid of a state appropriation, we hired one man, Mr. John Grossman, to conduct the survey and write the plan. He first visited the National Park Service in Washington and then organized the State's effort to meet the standards established by the Keeper of the National Register of the National Park Service.

Federal grants for preservation projects, no matter how urgent, cannot be made until the property is enrolled in the National Register. Twenty-six Minnesota historic properties are now, or will be shortly enrolled (Inclosure No. 1). Fourteen of these were initiated by the staff of the National Park Service. Eleven are the work of Mr. Grossman since July, 1969. Yet, there are over one hundred sites of state significance and at least one thousand sites of local significance. Because one man cannot process enough nominations for a comprehensive inven-

tory, Mr. Grossman has organized volunteer architects, archaeologists and historians to conduct the survey at the local level. A copy of the letter used to introduce volunteers to the National Preservation Act is enclosed (Inclosure No. 2).

The work that has been done is valuable, but if the Preservation Act is not reauthorized and substantially funded, the great potential of the Act will be lost. At the present rate, we can hope for about one hundred properties enrolled by the end of 1970; during this time, public and private construction will have erased perhaps twice that number of historic sites. The enthusiasm and cooperation of local volunteers is proportional to their hope of receiving federal aid for preservation. Minnesota and many other states need the continued support of the Historic Preservation Act. We need it to complete our inventories and to make them as comprehensive as possible. We need it in order to write the state-wide plan which ensures that the preservation efforts are directed toward the most deserving properties, in an orderly and sensible way. We need it to perform the essential stabilization and restoration projects necessary to save these properties. Naturally, every site or structure of some historic interest cannot be preserved, but the best examples and sole surviving examples should be.

Most sincerely,

DONN M. CODDINGTON,  
*Supervisor Historic Sites.*

Two inclosures.

[Enclosure No. 1]

PROPERTIES ENROLLED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER, PRIOR TO JULY, 1969

1. Grand Portage National Monument, Cook County.
2. Fort Snelling (1819-1858), Hennepin County.
3. Pillsbury A Mill, Hennepin County.
4. Kathlo (Indian) Site, Mille Lacs County.
5. Pipestone National Monument, Pipestone County.
6. Hill (James J.) House, Ramsey County.
7. Hull-Rust-Mahoning Open Pit Iron Mine, St. Louis County.
8. Soudan Iron Mine, St. Louis County.
9. Kelley (Oliver H.) Farm, Washington County.
10. Lewis (Sinclair) Boyhood Home, Stearns County.
11. St. Croix Boom Site, Washington County.
12. Bolvaag (O. E.) House, Rice County.
13. 1914 & 1928 Mayo Clinic Buildings, Olmstead County.
14. Split Rock Lighthouse, Lake County.
15. Old Federal Courts Building, Ramsey County.

PROPERTIES ENROLLED SINCE JULY, 1969

1. Minnehaha Historic District, Hennepin County.
2. Mayo (Dr. W. W.) House, Le Sueur County.
3. St. Louis Park Depot, Hennepin County.
4. Ramsey (Alexander) House, Ramsey County.

PROPERTIES NOMINATED, NOW UNDER REVIEW BY KEEPER OF THE REGISTER

1. Fort Snelling Historic District (1819-1946) Hennepin County.
2. Marine Mill Site, Washington County.

PROPERTIES CURRENTLY BEING RESEARCHED FOR NOMINATION

1. New Ulm Post Office, Brown County.
2. Gideon Pond House, Hennepin County.
3. Shakopee Historic District, Scott County.
4. Conner's Fur Post, Pine County.
5. Lindbergh (Charles A.) Farm, Morrison County.

[Enclosure No. 2]

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
*St. Paul, Minn.*

Under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is now a comprehensive, nation-wide inventory of state and local historic properties, rather than an exclusive list of national landmarks.

This is a unique opportunity for local history, usually the last sector to be assisted. The Preservation Act intends that all historic properties, important enough to deserve preservation, will be included in the National Register.

The National Register is the key to all federal assistance to state and local history. The states are expected to use this key by identifying their own properties, planning their own preservation program, and applying for assistance to complete their plans. The Departments of Interior and Housing and Urban Development have also adopted the standards of the National Register, requiring their applicants to use the state's registration procedure in order to qualify for preservation grants.

Minnesota is participating in the National Preservation Act through the agency of the Minnesota Historical Society. We are initiating a state-wide inventory of sites, buildings, objects and districts which illustrate Minnesota's history. The survey staff and budget are too small to do justice to all the historic themes and local developments in this state. Therefore, we hope that you will contribute to this inventory by seeking and registering the properties which are important examples of the origins and growth of your particular interest, profession or geographic area.

The whole fabric of history is woven of the individual threads of persons, events, ideas, trends, communities and skills found across our landscape. Although it will take years of work to achieve our goals, we have been given the ways and means. The state-wide survey for the National Register is the first and essential step. In order to qualify for the register, a property must possess two qualities:

1. It must show a substantial amount of original material, design, workmanship or atmosphere.
2. It must illustrate a strong, unique or characteristic influence on the growth of your community or interest.

For example, properties which would qualify are first or last, unusual or typical, associated with an important person or event, or the best surviving example of an era. This covers everything from old furniture to entire villages.

We are depending upon you to help us in three ways:

1. We ask that you complete the survey forms which we send you for specific properties;
2. We ask that you complete forms for properties which you feel are important;
3. We ask that you consider and advise us on what may be done to save, restore and tell the story of these properties.

The Historical Society will serve as a coordination, collection and nomination agency. When we receive the survey forms from you:

1. Their completeness and accuracy will be verified by the staff.
2. A nomination to the National Register will be completed from the information on the survey form,
3. The nomination will be considered by the Review Council and then sent to the Keeper of the Register, and
4. Once admitted to the Register, the historic property will be protected from destruction by agencies using federal aid or license, will be included in the state's preservation plan and will be eligible for financial assistance for acquisition, preservation and restoration.

We ask that you be as factual and complete as you can, even though the forms will be reviewed by the staff. Read through the instruction booklet before you complete the forms. We will meet with you, at your request, to discuss the method and goals of this program; we welcome your suggestions and questions. We will assist you in the technique of identification and registration and will share the planning and fund-raising phases with you. We hope that you will be encouraged and will take advantage of this opportunity to preserve your local history and to help us tell the story of Minnesota.

Sincerely,

DOHN CODDINGTON,  
*Supervisor Historic Sites.*  
 JOHN GROSSMAN,  
*Historic Sites Survey.*

## INSTRUCTIONS

### Using the Historic Sites Survey Forms

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

##### General:

These forms are for the use of local historians, architects, archaeologists and other professionals in recording historic properties for the Minnesota Historical Society and the National Register of Historic Places. The data compiled from personal observation and research and submitted on this form is necessary to protect the property under the National Register. The Historic Sites Department completes the nomination to the National Register from the data supplied by these forms. Nominations can be made only through this department. Except where otherwise noted, all code numbers will be entered by the State Liaison Officer based on information supplied by the National Park Service.

##### Completing the Form:

1. NAME: Current common name of the property and any historical name (s).
2. LOCATION: Written geographic description of property location. Identify the township if applicable.
3. CLASSIFICATION: Category (check one)

District: A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Site: The location of an event, building, structure or object.

Building: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity.

Structure: A work constructed by man.

Object: A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.

Ownership: (Check no more than two)

Status: (Check one)

Accessible to Public: (Check one) Indicates whether the general public has direct access to the property. Restricted access would include access by appointment, scheduled hours, etc.

Present Use: (Check one or more)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY: Name and address of owner at the date of nomination. Omit entry where there is a large multiple public and private ownership (i.e., districts).
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Reference to location of current property title at the date of nomination.

The following are not required:

1. Chain of title
2. Copy of title
3. Book and page reference to title.

List the approximate acreage for the nominated property.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS: Many properties to be nominated have been recognized in existing inventories or surveys. This blank serves as a reference to identify such surveys and locates the repository for the records the surveys produced. Copies of existing survey records are not required. Use continuation sheet if necessary.
7. DESCRIPTION:

Condition: (Check one)

Integrity: (Check one)

Standards: Clear, concise, orderly, including all distinctive features. The key to writing a good description: would a historian, architect, archaeologist or engineer recognize the type of structure or site from what I have written?

Description: Architectural, archaeological and other technical descriptions should be professional in language and content. The description must give enough data to justify the claim of significance. Sketches of floor plans or features, and photos, are valuable records if properly identified. The original description, use and construction should be included if known, with any subsequent changes. Most descriptions should include, but are not limited to, basic form, method of construction, materials, condition,

color, finish, fixtures, sizes, interior and exterior design and dimensions, and the distinctive elements identifying a style or trend. In general, describe from the ground up and from the outside in. Use a continuation sheet if necessary.

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

Period: (Check one or more)

Specific Date: (If there are specific date(s) of primary importance)

Areas of Significance: (Check one or more to indicate the major themes of the property's significance.)

Criteria of Significance: A significant property possesses the quality of ILLUSTRATING the influence of persons, events, activities, ideas, trends, styles, and methods on the development of the LOCALITY, STATE, or NATION. It simply shows how other people solved their environmental and social problems in other times. Significant properties are those:

- a. Structures or sites at which EVENTS or ACTIVITIES occurred that have made a contribution to the history of the area, and from which an appreciation of larger trends of our heritage may be gained.
- b. Structures or sites associated importantly with the lives of PERSONS who influenced the development of the locality, state or nation.
- c. Structures or sites associated with some great IDEA or IDEAL of the American people.
- d. Structures or objects that will show the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or engineering type specimen, valuable for study of the PERIOD, STYLE or METHOD, or the work of a master builder, craftsman, designer or architect.
- e. Archaeological sites that have produced, or are expected to produce, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas concerning prehistoric peoples of the area.
- f. Structures or sites not significant enough to warrant recognition individually, may collectively be recorded as a district which illustrates a way of life in a specific locale, unified by geography, theme or style.

Statement of Significance: A concise statement of the reasons why this property should be recorded as a historic site. Give all relevant facts, names and dates in logical order. Give as many facts as you can, as long as they are accurate and meaningful. This statement concerns those people associated with the development of this property or the events which occurred here. Dates should be as precisely linked with events as possible. Relevant material may be copied or quoted at length, if the source is fully identified. Use a continuation sheet if necessary.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE: List the sources of the historical, architectural, or archaeological information given in this form, especially the major published works related to the property.

10. GEOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD:

Requirements:

- a. The location and boundary of the property must be shown on a clear copy of the appropriate plat map. Choose a map in the county offices which identifies the locality of the property by roads or section lines. Larger scale maps are most useful to the survey. Draw the North arrow, boundary of the historic area (not necessarily the legal boundary) and the location of significant structures or sites on the map.
- b. At least one black and white glossy photograph, 5 X 7 inches or 8 X 10 inches is required to complete the record. If necessary, you may send a black and white negative in a protective folder, in lieu of the photograph.

MAP REFERENCE:

Source: (The title of the map sheet, the plat book, and the address of the office)

Scale: (Scale as found or interpolated from the map sheet.)

Date: (Date of survey)

PHOTO REFERENCE:

Photo Credit: (Name of person who took photo or institution which had it taken)

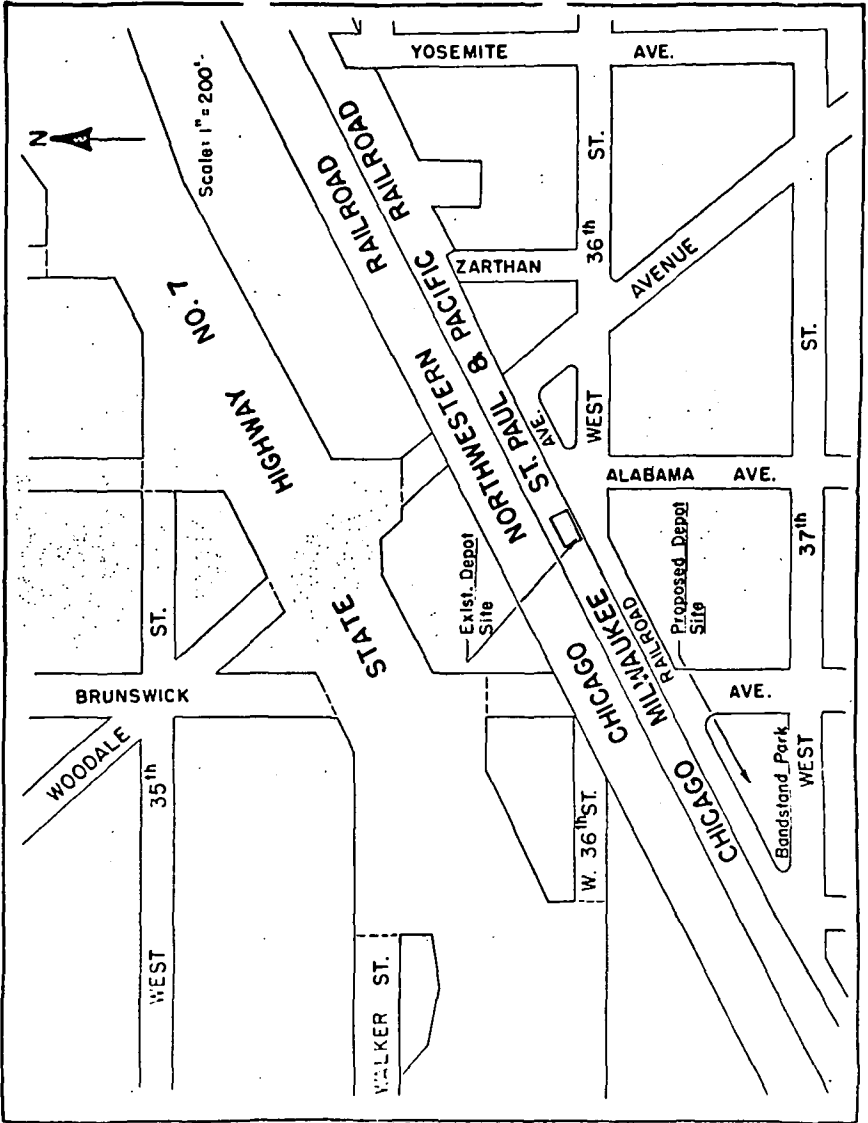
Date of Photo: (Month and year in which the photo was taken)

Negative Filed At: (Name and address of person, office, or institution which owns and keeps the negative.)

Describe View, Direction, Etc. (Such as: The Ramsey House, front elevation, taken from the southeast.)

11. FORM PREPARED BY: This identifies the compiler of the form.
12. LOCAL ORGANIZATION OR INTERESTS: Write the name and address of local officers or individuals interested in the preservation and interpretation of this property.





**MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
 Fort Snelling Branch, Building 25, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111  
 726-1171

**HISTORIC SITES SURVEY**

COUNTY  
Hennepin

Completed by Historic  
 Sites Dept.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: <u>Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul &amp; Pacific Railroad</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC: <u>St. Louis Park Station</u>			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Now: W. 36th Street &amp; Alabama Ave. Proposed: Park</u>		Bandstand	
CITY OR TOWN: <u>St. Louis Park</u>			
STATE <u>Minnesota</u>	CODE <u>22</u>	COUNTY: <u>Hennepin</u>	CODE <u>053</u>
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>			
OWNERS NAME: <u>Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul &amp; Pacific Railroad</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>3rd Avenue South &amp; Washington Avenue</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Minneapolis</u>	STATE: <u>Minnesota</u>	CODE <u>22</u>	
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: <u>Hennepin County Courthouse - Register of Titles</u>			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>3rd Avenue &amp; E. Third Street</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Minneapolis</u>	STATE: <u>Minnesota</u>	CODE <u>22</u>	
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:			
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>			
TITLE OF SURVEY: <u>None</u>			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/>			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:	CODE	

AER. NO.  
**11**

COUNTY  
**Hennepin 063**

SITE NAME  
**St. Louis Park Station**

DATE  
**10/7/69**

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is of typical nineteenth century wood frame architecture and construction (see photo #1) divided into three sections: passenger waiting room, office and freight room. The passenger section and office section has a wood joist and floor system; the freight section is plank on ground floor, one foot lower than the other portions.

The exterior of the station is finished with a 12 inch skirt board, 3½ foot vertical car siding wainscot, horizontal lap siding to top of openings and an 8 inch horizontal trim board. The gable ends are vertical boards with an ornamental design meeting the 8 inch trim. The 5 foot roof overhang is supported on 4 X 4 inch ornamental brackets with vertical and horizontal legs of 4 feet. Exterior is now painted grey, originally chocolate brown with green door frames. In 1920's painted yellow with orange trim.

The station interior has built-in desk counters and storage areas (see photo #2, 3 and 4) and is finished in vertical car siding, divided approximately 4 inches above the floor by a 4 inch horizontal trim board. All wood work is the original construction and is in reasonably good condition.

The entire building has not been modified in any way other than an asphalt composition roof which was installed approximately fifteen years ago in place of the original slate roof. No hardware, trim, window sash, millwork, flooring, etc., has been changed in any manner except for some deterioration due to wear and time.

The station stands on its original site but must be moved to get the railroad company to agree to transfer the station to the city. The present site is so small that the restoration of the building at that location would not be practical due to lack of access by the public and parking deficiencies.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> itarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>The St. Louis Park Depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad was constructed about 1887 to service the newly incorporated village of St. Louis Park, comprising four sections of land adjacent to the City of Minneapolis.</p> <p>By 1893, the area grew in population to the point where regular passenger service was established at the depot. The original schedule provided for two trains per day into the city and two return runs. The passenger service continued in varying forms until 1955 and, for a good part of the 62 year period, was the major transportation link between the two communities. Residents of St. Louis Park used the railroad as the only public transportation to the city for many years.</p> <p>Freight service to the depot was begun in 1887 with its construction and continued until 1968 when the depot was closed by the railroad and scheduled for demolition. During this period of 83 years, freight consisting of farm products, general merchandise, scrap materials during the war years, and even caps and gowns for the community's high school graduations (until 1946) was carried on the rails to and from the depot.</p> <p>In 1925, the depot had the distinction of being made a part of the "Yellowstone Trail" from Chicago to Seattle. It served as a control point and stop for this major transportation linking of the East and West Coast. During this period, the color combination is being considered for the restoration of the building.</p> <p>The depot has seen the City of St. Louis Park grow from a small village of 350 people to the fifth largest city in the state with over 52,000 people. It is one of the original buildings of the community still standing and a real "landmark" of the city. The current citizenry of the community has grown up with the station as a link with the past and consider it one of the real community "sites" for residents and visitors alike.</p> <p>It is the feeling of the city that this landmark should be preserved and restored to provide future generations with a place to relate with the historical development of the heritage of our community.</p>			

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (documents, publications, newspapers, reports)

Records of the C.M. St.P. R. Co., 824 Union Station,  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

St. Louis Park Dispatch-Press, August 25, 1966  
St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Minneapolis Star, February 1, 1955, February 24, 1958  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

## 10. MAP AND PHOTOGRAPH REFERENCES

A copy of the plat map showing historic property, and a black and white photograph, 5 x 7" or 8 x 10", glossy, must be included in the record.

## MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:

Half Section Map - Section 16, Township 117, Range 21

SCALE: 1" = 200

DATE: 1963

## REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Significant structures.
4. Major streets or roads
5. Township or section lines.

## PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: James Zalusky

DATE OF PHOTO: 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

City Hall, St. Louis Park, Minnesota

## IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Station exterior looking south, showing trackage,  
dispatcher's windows and doors to trains.

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Chris Chermes, City Manager

ORGANIZATION

City of St. Louis Park

DATE

October 14, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:

500 South Minnetonka Boulevard

CITY OR TOWN:

St. Louis Park

STATE

Minnesota

CODE

22

## 12. LOCAL ORGANIZATION OR INTERESTS (INDICATE NAMES AND ADDRESSES)

City of St. Louis Park

500 South Minnetonka Boulevard

St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Incorporated

☒

Non-profit

☐

**TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION,  
Nashville, Tenn., January 23, 1970.**

**HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION,  
Room 1324 Longworth Building,  
Washington, D.C.**

GENTLEMEN: As State Liaison Officer for Public Law 89-665, The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, I support HR 14896 which is a bill to extend the authorization for grants under the National Historic Preservation Act.

The act is not supported adequately by the national congress in order to fulfill the spirit of the national legislature.

Most sincerely,

STEPHEN S. LAWRENCE,  
State Liaison Officer, P.L. 89-665.

**THE AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY,  
New York, N.Y., February 9, 1970.**

**HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.**

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your bill, HR 14896, to extend the appropriation authority originally contained in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which otherwise will expire June 30, is of great interest to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. We are extremely grateful to you and the members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for your wise action in passing basic legislation in 1966 to strengthen the nation's historic preservation program especially at the State and community levels. As a result, important progress has been made during the past four years. Nevertheless, the program badly needs more financial support than has been possible during the most burdensome years of the Viet Nam war.

President Nixon's Budget for the 1971 fiscal year proposes an increase of \$5,000,000 in the funds available for grants-in-aid to States and the National Trust for historic preservation purposes. These funds, if authorized and appropriated, will make possible completing the vital task of preparing accurate registers of historic sites and buildings in the fifty states, developing comprehensive state-wide historic preservation plans, and strengthening and encouraging the work of volunteer historical societies throughout the country through the National Trust.

We strongly recommend that the appropriation authorization contained in HR 14896 for the 1971 fiscal year be raised from \$1,000,000 and set at a level to make possible appropriation of the full amount recommended by the President for historic preservation. We further recommend that the authorization for each of the ensuing five years be set at a level substantially higher than the amount now contained in the bill.

The entire historic preservation program, in our view, is closely related to the mounting national concern for the quality of our total environment. We appeal to you to provide sufficient appropriation authority in the pending bill to make possible the steady strengthening of historic preservation in America during the next six years.

I will appreciate this letter being made a part of the record on HR 14896.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *President.*

NEW YORK, N.Y.

**HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.:**

The Metropolitan Museum of Art wishes to inform the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of its support for provisions of the bill H.R. 14896 authorizing U. S. membership in the Rome Center.

KATE C. LEFFERTS, *Conservator.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. WAYNE ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Rayburn Building, Room 2313, Washington, D.C.:*

Regarding H.R. 14896, the American Association of Museums has been asked its opinion regarding H.R. 14896, the bill amending and extending the program for the preservation of historic properties throughout the Nation and relating to the participation of the United States as a member in the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Center). Please know that the members of the American Association of Museums are very concerned with the lack of conservation facilities and restoration centers for objects of artistic, endorse the programs such as maintained by the Rome Center and if anything call for their expansion.

There is also a great need for such a center in United States. A center in this country would make such restoration facilities and expertise available to museums in this country, which through humble size for lack of budget are unable to take advantage of the services offered by the Rome Center.

Respectfully,

KYRAN M. McGRATH,  
*Director, American Association of Museums.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY,  
 January 28, 1970.

HON. WAYNE ASPINALL,  
*Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. ASPINALL: The American Association for State and Local History respectfully requests permission to file the enclosed statement on H.R. 14896, the reauthorization bill for the Historic Preservation Act. With your consent we would like to have this statement made a part of the record of the committee hearings.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM T. ALDERSON, *Director.*

A STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY ON  
 H.R. 14896

In behalf of the nation's 3500 state and local historical organizations and their several million members, our Association wishes to endorse this reauthorization bill for the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. We do so because, in our judgment, the continuation of this program will provide vitally needed assistance to state and local organizations in preserving structures of significance in the history of the United States.

Prior to passage of the 1966 act there was significant and substantial effort in the historic preservation field, but with almost total reliance on state, county, and municipal subsidies to supplement the efforts of private groups. Few historic sites, then or now, were self-supporting. Most of them survived because dedicated groups gave freely of their time, very often with financial support from the states, in order that the structures would not be lost.

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provided the first substantial step toward federal involvement in a preservation activity that increasingly showed signs of being unable to keep up with the number of endangered sites. The establishment of the National Register provided a measure of legal protection for deserving sites which were threatened by projects wholly or partially financed out of federal funds. The grants-in-aid program held forth the possibility of real help in the acquisition and restoration of historic sites but, of course, has had only minimal appropriations thus far.

If the historic preservation program is to play a role in improving the quality of American life, a goal to which the President has addressed himself with great eloquence, it is essential that the states and local communities receive help. They need not only a continuation of the protective features of the 1966 act but funds

far in excess of what they have received thus far. Most of the preservation effort of this country is state financed or state assisted. The dwindling or static tax base available to state and local governments has seriously limited their ability to meet the many preservation demands of today. Funds available to them under the Historic Preservation Act are, therefore, a major factor in their ability to meet present responsibility.

For these reasons, we hope that the Congress will pass the reauthorization bill, that it will continue the protection to sites on the National Register, and that it will meet the pressing needs of the state and local governments of this country for funds adequate to the task of conserving the historic structures of importance to our heritage.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM T. ALDERSON, *Director.*

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
State House, Boston, February 6, 1970.

Re: H. 14,896

LEE McELVAIN, Esq.,  
*Counsel, House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. McELVAIN: As you asked me to, I am collecting information from my colleagues in the several states about what historic survey and preservation grants they can match. A circular letter has gone out to them, and responses are beginning to come in.

There is one point I should make to you about matching, which I believe I mentioned to you after the hearing on January 29. That is that under the National Historic Preservation Act, private funds can be matched. (Public Law 89-665, Title I, Section 101(b)(2)). In Massachusetts, where private preservation is very widespread, important sums of local matching money might be raised. This would be true not only for preservation projects but also for surveys. Specifically, the Berkshire County Historical Society, which at its own expense, is making an historic survey of the County in accordance with Massachusetts Historical Commission standards and methods, is trying to decide whether to put up more funds for this purpose, and would be the more willing to do so, if it knew that such funds could be federally matched. I give this instance, since the Society asked us about such matching this week.

May I suggest that the subcommittee consider the possibility of encouraging private preservation efforts, which would not be a future burden on the taxpayer, when it considers setting a figure for authorization for the National Historic Preservation Act?

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD W. HALE,  
*Archivist of the Commonwealth and President,  
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers.*

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
State House, Boston, February 11, 1970.

LEE McELVAIN, Esq.,  
*Counsel, House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. McELVAIN: At the hearing on H. 14,896, on Thursday, January 29, you asked me to find out from my colleagues in the several states and territories what matching funds they could provide for historic surveys and historic preservation. A circular was therefore mailed out to them.

Replies are still coming in from the circular, from as far away as Guam. These replies all show three features.

First of all, they show increased state interest in historic preservation. A check made by phone with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and figures it had procured showed that the only changes I had found were upwards.

Secondly, these replies show at this time of the year in many states, state budgets have not been enacted into law, and that all that can be reported is budget requests.



Thirdly, they show a very significant amount of private matching funds will be available. In Massachusetts, for example, three projects last year raised and spent just about \$1,000,000, for three very worthy causes in historic preservation. Other states such as Utah have shown similar generosity.

I hope that this information will be of use to you, and will reach you in time.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD W. HALE,  
*Acting Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission, and President,  
National Conference of State Liaison Officers.*

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*State House, Boston, February 13, 1970.*

LEE McELVAIN, Esq.,  
*Counsel, House Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. McELVAIN: For your information I have made a tabulation, with comments in some cases, of the information a number of states have provided to me, about their proposed budget for next year or for a number of years.

Yours sincerely,

RICHARD W. HALE, Jr.,  
*Acting Chairman, Massachusetts Historical Commission, President, Na-  
tional Conference of State Historic Preservation Liaison Officers.*

The following States have made clear, itemized reports:

TABULATION OF 1971 FEDERAL FUND NEEDS

State	Survey and planning	Acquisition and preservation	Possible private
Idaho.....	\$10, 000		
Indiana <sup>1</sup>		\$59, 250	
Kansas <sup>2</sup>	27, 000	50, 000	
Maine.....	19, 000	554, 000	\$100, 000
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>	40, 458		150, 000-1, 000, 000
Mississippi <sup>4</sup>	15, 000	75, 000	
Missouri <sup>4</sup>	15, 000	500, 000	
Montana <sup>4</sup>		150, 000	
New York <sup>4</sup>			
State.....		23, 150, 000	1, 000, 000
Municipalities.....		3, 000, 000	
North Carolina.....	52, 000	623, 165	
Ohio <sup>4</sup> .....	10, 000	2, 365, 000	
Oregon <sup>4</sup> .....		400, 000	
South Carolina <sup>4</sup> .....	100, 000	2, 250, 000	
Utah.....	30, 000	245, 000	150, 000
Vermont <sup>4</sup> .....		322, 000	
Virginia <sup>4</sup> .....		589, 780	
Wyoming <sup>4</sup> .....	33, 000	94, 500	125, 000

<sup>1</sup> Based on 5-year program of \$296,000.

<sup>2</sup> Information supplied in supplemental conversation with Dr. Richard Hale.

<sup>3</sup> Indicates State budget requests for fiscal 1971.

<sup>4</sup> Based on value of State bonds, not yet sold.

Note: The following have reported not in accordance with this format: Connecticut Historical Commission reports havin g expended \$339,086 of State grants-in-aid, through February 1970, on 22 properties, and \$389,502 on three properties it owns.

Guam reports that some of a total park budget of \$200,000 will be spent on historic preservation.